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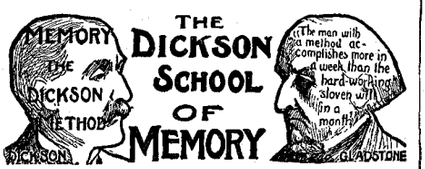

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SHENANDOAH RIOT.

NOT even the newspapers that sympathize most heartily with the striking miners advocate a resort to rioting such as occurred at Shenandoah, Pa., last week. The union pickets, so the despatches say, halted a deputy sheriff and two non-union workers at Shenandoah, and when one of them was found to have a bundle containing a blouse and overalls, he "was taken from the deputy and beaten almost to death." The deputy and the other workman fled for refuge to the railroad station, where they were besieged by "an angry mob of 5,000." Joseph Beddell, a hardware merchant and brother of the deputy, attempting to go to his brother's relief, was beaten "with clubs and billies into insensibility," and "died *en route* to the Miners' Hospital." An engine rescued the deputy and the non-union workman from the station, but a force of police, sent there, had to fight their way out with revolvers, and most of the policemen and many of the mob were wounded in the conflict. Some of them are expected to die. The militia now guard the town.

There seems to be a difference of opinion as to who is responsible for this outbreak. A number of papers think it is perfectly clear that the mob of striking miners are responsible for the injuries they inflicted, but this opinion is by no means unanimous. The papers which believe that the mine-owners brought on the strike also hold them responsible for the results of the strike. Thus the Baltimore *Herald* says:

"By their delay when resumption of mining was possible, according to their own admission, the operators have made themselves morally responsible for the past and future public disorders and the misery attendant. President Baer has not the slightest ethical right to employ as industrial factors in increased profits the lives of striking miners, those of militia inspired with a sense of public duty, and the prosperity of the thousands dependent upon healthy and normal conditions in the Pennsylvania coal regions."

So conservative a journal as the New York *Evening Post* takes a somewhat similar view in the following comment:

"It is hard to resist the conviction that the halting attitude of the chief operators has fostered that frame of mind among the strikers and their sympathizers which prompts to violence. The great companies have so acted as to make most men think that they do not want to resume work, and that they are not sorry to see the few men who are employed in isolated places suffering attacks which may be pleaded as an excuse for not opening the mines generally. There are complaints that the local authorities in some districts do not afford proper protection, but the operators show no signs of the indignation which would be manifested by men who were in earnest about seeing that those who wanted to work were enabled to do so in safety. In short, if the little group who control the great companies concerned in mining coal had been bent on avoiding the discharge of their obligation to the public in this matter, they could not have pursued a course better calculated for this purpose than that which they have adopted."

But it seems equally clear to the journals that oppose the claims of the miners' union that the strikers are the ones to blame. Says the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

"Now, John Mitchell, you started this thing. The people hold you accountable. You say that you did not advise riot and disorder, but you knew as well as that the sun shines at midday that when you counsel a crowd of ignorant foreigners to break their agreements with their employers, and stop work, and interfere with the industries of a nation, those men will do exactly what they are doing now. They have always done it, and, so long as they are as they are, will continue to do it. You have brought your State into disrepute. You have set back prosperity of the very unions you affect to advance, for you are driving the country into a disgust for them. Men are losing their lives because they threaten the lives of others. Families are suffering because the breadwinners are idle, at your behest. Now, your followers defy the law and anarchy prevails. How long will you endure it, and how long will the people endure you?"

And so thinks the New York *Sun*, which says:

"The news reports of the last few days show that when industry raises its head in the anthracite mining region lawlessness strikes at it. When a mine gets enough workers to indicate the resumption of work the strikers fall upon the laborers, with willingness, if not with intent, to kill.

"Public support of law and order must be on a broader and more stable basis than it is. Many of the Pennsylvania officials, from Governor Stone to the mining-town burgesses, are, for one reason or another, temporizing with rioters or openly favoring them. Throughout the country a considerable element of the press, ashamed to side with lawlessness when it is red-handed, makes its temporary disappearance the occasion for attacking the coal companies on some trumped-up accusation, and so helps to keep the spirit of disorder inflamed.

"The man who seizes bodily upon another to prevent him from working in the coal-mines is scarcely a worse enemy to the public than the better-dressed crowd that gives him aid and comfort."

The Hazelton *Trades Unionist* says of the Shenandoah riot:

"The clash teaches the lesson that, if armed war must exist, the workers in the anthracite region will be prepared to defend to the last ditch their rights and their homes. The time is at hand when power, as exercised by these mine-owners, is creating and breeding the teachings of anarchy, and if the date of the revolution is at hand, the men now on strike will fight to the last spark, recognizing the appalling consequences. The Eighth and Twelfth regiments are now on the scene to preserve order and protect scabs and thugs in Shenandoah."

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MYSTERIOUS SUPPLY OF HARD COAL.

IT is now three months since the hard-coal strike began, and altho the price has advanced, there still seems to be coal available for those who can pay. Where does it come from? Some papers suggest that the mine-owners foresaw the strike and, like Joseph, laid by a huge supply to tide them over the "lean" months. "When the New York agencies have worked off their surplus stock of coal," says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, "it is possible that the anthracite companies will discover something to arbitrate." This veiled suggestion that the operators are really making money out of the strike is charged more openly by other papers. Says the Boston *Journal*, for instance:

"The most extraordinary feature of the situation is that nearly three months have passed, and there has been no serious effort on the part of the operators to resume the working of the mines. As week after week goes by, and no such effort is made, the impression deepens that the main reason why the mines are idle is that the operators are content to have them so, and that they expect fully to recoup themselves from the public for whatever losses they have suffered from the strike, precisely as they collected from the public in higher prices for coal the full cost of the last concessions which they made to the miners, and a pretty sum besides."

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, which can not be accused of radical leanings, or prejudice against the capitalistic class, says, in the same vein:

"The operators show no disposition to start their works, and in view of this fact they can not complain if they are accused of trying to continue the coal shortage till they have sold all the coal they have on hand at famine prices. Pea coal, for which $2.40 was paid in this city before the strike, has been sold within a few days for $6. Domestic sizes are 50 or 60 per cent., and occasionally more, above the normal, tho the retailers will often sell to their regular customers at less than the list rates. The retailers have probably lost by the strike. The owners of stocks when the strike began have been able to make abnormal profits, and these owners are chiefly the coal companies themselves. Now, if these coal companies are trying to continue the anthracite famine till they have cleaned out their bins, they are committing a very great abuse of their position. The companies are in need of the support of public sentiment. If public sympathy is not with them, the public should at least believe that they are acting reasonably and justly, and neither procured the strike nor protracted it for the sake of squeezing scarcity prices out of the community. This, however, will be the conviction of the public if the operators do not immediately start up their works and reduce the price of coal, which is an article of public necessity."

It is predicted by *The Coal Trade Journal* (July 30) that this supply of hard coal will soon be gone. It says:

"Doubtless the stage is now very near when, to all intents and purposes, supplies of anthracite will be entirely exhausted, and for that reason there is some force in the statement that the operators should consider some means of immediately resuming the mining of coal. From all parts of the country there is received the statement that prices are rising at retail, until, in some of the cities of the New England States, the price now asked is 50 per cent. above that which was ruling at the beginning of the strike. The quantity on hand in many of the cities and towns where anthracite forms a large portion of the fuel supply is dwindling to nothing, and yet the dealers can only await developments. Only here and there a dealer has a little block of coal, but most of them are entirely out, with the first of August approaching and the time when people begin to order for the winter upon us, and there are not supplies to draw upon, or likely to be in the near future. Taking into account the month of July, the shortage in anthracite reaches something like 11,000,000 tons as compared with last year, and it is this which makes the heavy demand for bituminous coal, which continues beyond question."

NEWSPAPER FEELING TOWARD THE "ANTIS."

EVERY time Mr. Schurz, Mr. Adams, Mr. Storey, and their fellow "anti-imperialists" appear with a public statement they are greeted with a chorus of uncomplimentary remarks from the expansionist press: and the publication of their letter to the President, a few days ago, in regard to the demoralization of the army, is no exception. They aver, in this document, that the army is suffering from "a great and general demoralization," and charge that the officers and soldiers have been guilty of "kidnaping and murder, under circumstances of aggravated brutality," robbery, torture, outrage, execution on evidence elicited by torture, and allege further that "it has been the general practise, if not actually the order, to kill those wounded in conflict." This committee says that these facts have been concealed and the guilty have been shielded, and it offers to direct the President's attention to concrete cases if he so desires.

Most of the expansionist press regard the letter as an unwar-

ANOTHER NOTCH.
—*The New York World.*

DUMPED RIGHT IN THE WAY.
—*The Ohio State Journal, Columbus.*

THE STRIKE AND THE PUBLIC.

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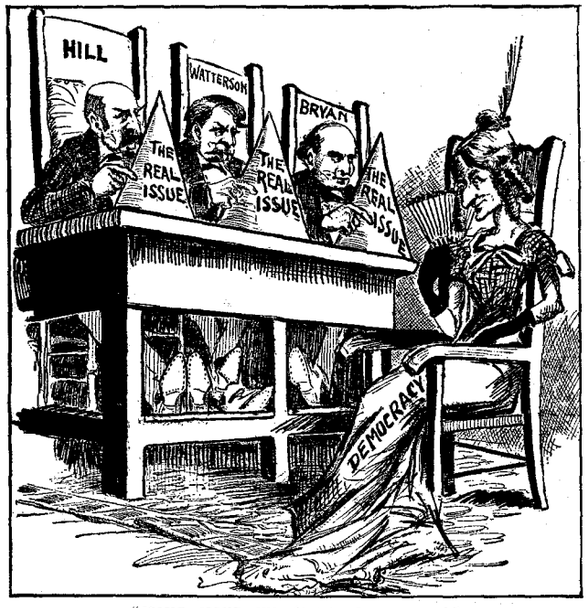

"ISSUE, ISSUE, WHO'S GOT THE ISSUE?"
—*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

BUILDING THE TOWER—THE CONFUSION OF TONGUES.
—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

REPUBLICAN CARTOONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC SITUATION.

ranted attack on the army, the President, and the honor of the nation. "It is the most impudent communication ever addressed to a President of the United States," declares the New York *Times*, and the Chicago *Inter Ocean* regards it as not only impudent, but mendacious. It is "cowardly," says the Rochester *Post Express*, and the Kansas City *Journal* advises the President not to take any notice of it. The New York *Mail and Express* declares that the letter breathes "the spirit of copperheadism and mugwumpery." "The nation is weary of their continual scolding," the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* believes, and the Pittsburg *Times* thinks that their letter "will be received by the American people generally with the contempt it deserves." Their statement, in the opinion of the Baltimore *American*, "does not seem to have been written so much for the good of the army or the country as to exploit the views of the writers," and the main effect of it, so the New York *Tribune* thinks, has been merely to show "their hopeless incompetence." The Hartford *Post* calls it a "last-ditch document," and goes on to say:

"To this bunch of anti-imperialists the restoration of peace and the establishment of civil government in the Philippines is intolerable. The present condition in the archipelago has reduced to absurdity their earlier contentions. Their campaign has now tapered down to abuse of the President for not abusing the army, and to assuming that every bad thing they hear about our brave soldiers in the Philippines is gospel truth, and that every good thing that is said about the young men who have been on the firing line is an invention of the gentleman with the forked rudder. To such an extremity they have been brought at last. The anti-imperialist campaign, now petering out, reminds us of the broad highway which became an alley, then dwindled into a lane, subsequently shrunk into a sheep patch, and at last contracted into a squirrel track and ran up a tree."

It is a rather significant fact that the communication is also criticized by the anti-expansionist Buffalo *Express* and New York *Evening Post*, the latter paper remarking that "to write a letter to such a President without precise specification of time and place and person, we must frankly say appears to us a tactical mistake."

Other anti-expansionist papers, however, such as the Springfield *Republican* and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, indorse the document, and the expansionist Detroit *Journal* thinks the President should give the complainants a chance to prove their charges. The Chicago *Evening Post* says similarly:

"The material fact is this: a committee of honorable, competent, even distinguished, men claims to have proof of crime and wrongdoing on the part of American officers and privates, and it asks for an opportunity to submit these proofs. Its general conclusions may be disputed. It asserts that the acts of wanton cruelty and brutality were not sporadic and exceptional, but general and frequent. This must remain a matter of inference and belief. Investigation will neither prove nor refute this charge. But the question of probing particular cases is not affected by any such considerations. There shall be no shielding, no whitewashing, no suppression, Mr. Roosevelt has said. He is now informed that there is proof against certain individuals. He will doubtless desire to see this evidence. His answer to the 'open letter' will be awaited with deep interest."

"FAKE" PRIZE-FIGHTS.

THERE seems to be a difference of opinion as to whether the recent fight between Mr. R. Fitzsimmons and Mr. J. J. Jeffries in San Francisco was fair or fraudulent. Mr. J. L. Sullivan declares his belief that "it was on the level," and a number of newspapers agree with him, including the Chicago *Tribune*, which is considered an authority on disasters, both land and marine. Mr. Fitzsimmons, too, the defeated party, is said to have burst into tears when he heard the charge that he had prearranged the result, and to have exclaimed:

"I call on the people to judge! Why, I prayed to win this fight. It was the first time I ever prayed to win. I lay in that room and prayed: 'God give me strength to win this battle, and I will be thankful. Amen.' Do you think I was faking after that?"

But some others, of a more unfeeling disposition, persist in the belief that the result was prearranged. Mr. Fitzsimmons, according to the despatches, pounded Mr. Jeffries for seven rounds in a way that made it look as tho he would win the belt, but in the middle of the eighth round he dropped his arms and spoke something to Mr. Jeffries, who promptly knocked Mr. Fitzsimmons to the floor, where he remained until counted out. Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, declares that he heard before the fight that it was to result as it did and when it did, and he will

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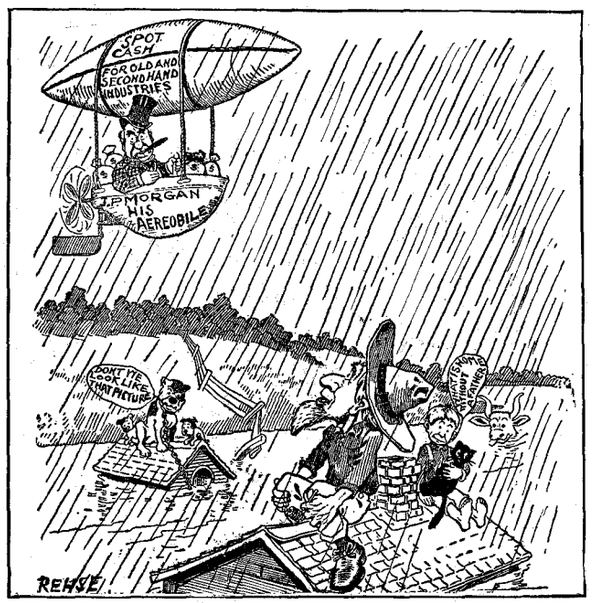

THE FARMER: "Pierpont, now's your chance to organize a rain trust and curtail production." —*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

JUPITER PLUVIUS: "I wonder if that barrel isn't pretty near empty." —*The Detroit Journal.*

EFFECT OF WET WEATHER ON THE CARTOONISTS.

hold a public hearing in the city hall on the subject. If he finds that the fight was "thrown," he will permit no more of them in San Francisco. Such a situation leads some of the San Francisco people who deplore prize-fighting actually to hope that the affair was dishonest; and the New York *Times* makes the interesting point that if "fake" fights are abolished, the prize-ring will return to the brutality that characterized it years ago—so we must choose between dishonesty and savagery.

The Philadelphia *Press* believes that the "faking" is knocking out the fighting. It says:

"The solitary satisfaction which decent, law-abiding men can take in Friday's brutal exhibition at San Francisco by Mr. James J. Jeffries and Mr. Robert Fitzsimmons is that its predicted fraud has probably done more to end prize-fighting than either law or public opinion. . . . . .

"As the two brutes who pummeled each other at San Francisco divided $35,000, and could add on the betting a sum which would be a competence for most men by selling the fight, and as the precise point at which it would be sold was predicted, the cumulative frauds of the past six years will lead to the logical conclusion that the fight was not only a crime of violence but a swindle into the bargain. It is likely. One might like to believe that the prize-fighter emerged from his arduous training with the ruder virtues of the savage. Nothing could be more false. He is, as those unfortunate enough to know any of them in the professional but repulsive task of chronicling their deeds are well aware, brutes at all points, selfish, bestial, sly, unbalanced, and given to all animal indulgence.

"Their existence is an offense. Their exhibitions are brute violence, when they are not brute fraud. Interest in them and their contests, which, alas, exists, but shows how hard it is to let the tiger die. The law suppressing them ought to be enforced, and no State permits these disgraceful struggles but sinks in the scale of civilization."

Says the Atlanta *Constitution:*

"There may have been a time when there were honest pugilists and when boxing bouts were squarely contested for certain skilful coups called points. But that day is a bald, decrepit memory. The pugilists of to-day are burly, over-developed, ape-like brutes who travel on their shape, pose around barrooms, and blow hard and make matches with great ceremony, for the express purpose of gulling and swindling the idiotic element of the public.

"The green-goods game is respectable robbery in contrast with some of the bunco fakes that have been worked off in this country in recent years under the name of prize-fights. One might reasonably argue that the fools who bet their money on such contests deserve to be swindled, but that is beside the mark. Because a fool and his money are soon parted is no reason why the public authorities should permit a gang of collusive thieves to work open-face schemes to do the idiots out of their money. It is a part of the duty of honest government to discourage all such brutalities and their accompanying rascalities."

VOLUNTEER AND REGULAR PENSION SEEKERS.

THE men who were storming the hills around Santiago four years ago are now moving in large numbers upon the Pension Office, and Commissioner Ware, who is in command of that stronghold, finds that the volunteers form the largest and most determined part of the attacking force. Western and Southern volunteer regiments are much less active than the Northern and Eastern ones in this attempt to get at the Treasury—due, some think, to the fact that the latter are more easily reached by the pension attorneys, who are leading the raid. Commissioner Ware has given out the following rather significant table, contrasting the loss and pension claim records of five volunteer and five regular regiments which were at Santiago. Here it is:

Regiments.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Claims filed for pensions.
Volunteers—				
1st—District of Columbia	0	0	0	472
9th—Massachusetts	0	0	0	685
33d—Michigan	0	0	0	573
34th—Michigan	0	0	0	615
8th—Ohio	0	0	0	652
Total	0	0	0	2,997
Regulars—				
6th U. S. Infantry	17	106	17	162
7th U. S. Infantry	23	93	0	249
13th U. S. Infantry	18	90	0	87
16th U. S. Infantry	13	107	17	143
24th U. S. Infantry	12	75	6	123
Total	93	471	40	764

If it were not for the pension attorneys, the army of claimants would be much smaller, thinks the Chicago *Evening Post*, and it suggests that "it would pay Uncle Sam to pension liberally

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the pension agents on condition that they would cease to stimulate this peculiar method of showing patriotism." The Chicago *Record-Herald* scores the claimants as follows:

"The showing must be characterized as a shameless exhibition of mendicancy. A goodly portion of these young men, for most of them are young and strong, have simply lost all sense of pride and manhood if they are persisting in their claims. They are forfeiting the gratitude of the country and inviting its contempt. Their patriotism is of the same sort as that of the girl of 18 who married a veteran of 78 who enjoys a pension of $32 a month and owns twenty thousand dollars' worth of property. It is purely acquisitive, and it makes the eulogies of our volunteer service ring false.

"If the claims are allowed, the result will be not only to put a lot of unworthy persons on the rolls but to increase a demoralization which has already gone to a deplorable extent in this country. Ultimately claimants and subclaimants will far exceed the number of soldiers who enlisted, and there will be thousands among them with no better moral right to pensions than other thousands who can not establish a connection with the war. At this rate we should pension everybody, but it is to be hoped that there is resolution enough in the department and in the Government to check the evil."

A shrewd plan adopted at the close of the Spanish war is now expected to come into operation to defeat most of these claimants. The plan was devised by Gen. F. C. Ainsworth of the Pension Office, and is described as follows by *The Army and Navy Register*:

"Each soldier of volunteers before being mustered out of service in the war with Spain was required to make a statement of his physical condition. He was asked to declare himself on the question, 'Have you any reason to believe that at the present time you are suffering from the effects of any wound, injury, or disease, or that you have any disability or impairment of health, whether incurred in the military service or otherwise?' And he was further invited to describe the disability, if it existed, and to state when and where and how it was incurred. This statement was supplemented by that of the company commander along the same lines and sustained by the certificate of the examining surgeon. If there appeared a discrepancy between the soldier's statement and the surgeon's certificate, the soldier went before a board of three medical officers, whose report was added to the soldier's history which was sent to the Record and Pension Office.

"These records are now proving of immense value to the Pension Office in connection with the claims which have been made and which are being made for pensions by volunteer soldiers who assert disability by reason of service in the volunteer army. The comparison of claims with these records of muster-out examinations have many times proven their value to the Government. They have protected the public treasury from such an invasion as is illustrated in the table we have reproduced, when one out of every two men who served in five volunteer regiments in Cuba imagined themselves justified in asking a pension from this Government despite the fact that no one in that volunteer force of six thousand men was reported as killed, wounded, or missing. When the Pension Office receives a claim from a man who served in the war with Spain, it has but to obtain from the Record and Pension Office the record of the examination of the claimant made preliminary to his muster-out or discharge, and it does not take long to ascertain whether the claim is a legitimate one or has been induced by the persuasions of the claim agent. In one notable case recently it was found that the application for pension was dated on the very day upon which the claimant signed his statement of physical condition on being mustered out. At that time he found himself without wound, injury, or disease, yet his claim for pension made out on the same day was rendered notable, even in the Pension Office, for the category of complaints with which he found himself beset for the purposes of revenue."

A good word for the volunteer, however, is spoken by the Kansas City *Star*, which remarks:

"It is to be regretted that any incident should arise to cast a cloud upon the volunteer soldier. Yet no matter what may be developed later in regard to the pension applications, there can be no question of the volunteers' patriotism and sincerity. It is inconceivable that any considerable number of the men who enlisted for the war with Spain had any ulterior motive of financial reward. They would have offered their services as readily had there been no such thing as a pension. If, after the war, some of these same men have attempted to abuse the generosity of their country, the fault lies rather with the nation's laxity as to the purposes of pension distribution. There is a too prevalent idea that the nation is rich and that individuals who are poor have a right to seek aid from it. It was doubtless such a feeling that prompted many of those who asked the Government for pensions.

"As to the disparity between the number of applications made by volunteers and that of the regulars, it was only natural that men inured to the hardships of campaign should have suffered less than those unused to them."

THE MILK OF THE COCOANUT.
—*The Ohio State Journal, Columbus.*

"THERE AIN'T GOING TO BE ANY CORE(A)."
—*The Columbus Dispatch.*

THE CZAR'S WORRIES IN CARICATURE.

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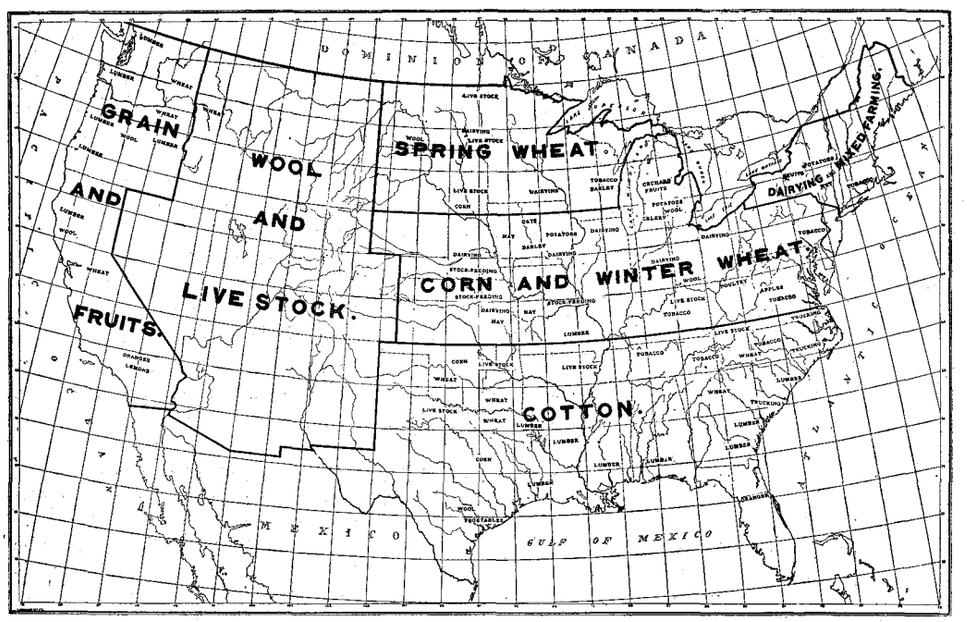
THE FARMERS THE RICHEST CLASS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE richest individuals in the United States are not farmers, but the richest class, according to the latest census bulletin, is the farming class. This bulletin gives the statistics for 1899, the latest available, and according to these figures the lands, buildings, implements, and live-stock of the farmers in the United States are worth over twenty billions of dollars. In comparison with this the total manufacturing capital in the country, from the steel trust to the smallest factory, is a little less than ten billions, and the total value of the railroads, counting bonds and stock capitalization, is a little less than twelve billions. The farmers, therefore, are worth almost as much as the manufacturers and the railroad magnates combined. *Bradstreet's* notes that the manufacturing products, however, outvalue the farm products in the ratio of $13,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000, and notes that "every dollar of manufacturing capital produces $1.30 worth of product, while agricultural capital produces less than 25 cents' worth." How the profits compare is not stated. Comparing the farming industry with the railroads, the New York *Financier* reckons that the farmer is better off than the railroad magnate. It says:



PRODUCTIVE AREAS OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL STAPLES IN THE UNITED STATES.
—From the Report of the Industrial Commission.

"The farmer, so far as actual wealth is concerned, is the capitalist of the United States. The census bureau report on the value of farming property of the country issued last week, estimates that the 5,739,657 farms of the United States are worth $16,674,690,247. Of this amount $3,560,198,191, or 21.4 per cent., represents the value of buildings, and $13,114,492,056, or 87.6 per cent., the value of land and improvements. Farm implements and machinery are worth $761,261,550, and live stock $3,078,050,041, making the total farming wealth over 20,514 millions of dollars.

"This is undoubtedly a very low estimate, but accepting it as correct, other forms of industry pale beside it in comparison. The value of the railway systems of the United States, approximating 200,000 miles, is about 11,800 million dollars, counting bonds and stock capitalization, or but little over half the farming wealth. The railways, in fact, constitute the only single industry which approaches even remotely the stupendous totals revealed by the census enumeration of farming wealth. It is impossible, of course, to compare the operations of these two important divisions of industry, for the simple reason that they are distinct in their results, and the items which enter into one are not found in another. Still, it is not without interest to classify as far as possible the operating totals, with the idea of affording a rough approximation, at least, of income yield on investment, etc.

"The railway systems of the United States in 1900 reported gross earnings of $1,501,695,378, or a little more than 12.6 per cent. on the total stock and bond capitalization. The gross farm income in 1899 was $3,764,177,706, and the percentage of gross income upon investment was 18.3 per cent. It will be seen that the farming industry made out better than the railways. The net earnings of the farmer can not be calculated, but assuming the railway averages as applying equally to both, the expense of operation ranges somewhere around 70 per cent."

Some may suppose that farming is on the decline in this country; that idea, indeed, is often expressed, and young men are advised to enter some other branch of industry. *The Financier* says on this point, however:

"Rapid as the development of railways has been, however, the rise in farming wealth has been greater. Thus the total value of farm property in the United States in 1900 was more than five times as great as in 1850, and 28.4 per cent. greater than in 1890. The railway industry was in its infancy in 1850, so that comparisons extending back 50 years are unfair, but taking 1890 as a basis, it is found that railway property, as indicated by total capitalization, rose from 10,029 millions of dollars in that year to 11,892 millions in 1900. This is an increase of 18.5 per cent., or nearly 10 per cent. less than the increase in the value of farms. In this connection recent investigation of farm and railway values, growing out of an attempt on the part of the legislature of Iowa to increase railway taxable values, may be cited. The claim was made that inasmuch as the railways had increased their earnings and enhanced share values, assessments should rise in proportion. The railways opposed this proposition. Without denying the facts they contended that the appreciation

U.S. STEEL TRUST
CAPITAL INVESTED IN FARMING IN THE U.S. $20,000,000,000
TOTAL YIELD IN 1899 $4,740,000,000
ASSETS $1,400,000,000
EARNINGS $170,000,000

THE FARMER: "Say, I'm pretty hefty myself, and I haven't been Morganized either."
—The Cleveland Leader.

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of railway values had not been as great as the rise in realty values, and to prove this a committee of attorneys representing the principal railways began an investigation of farm values. Records of actual sales publicly filed showed that in the last half decade the average appreciation of land in Iowa had been in excess of $20 per acre. The present value of farm lands in Iowa is stated by conservative authorities to be $50 an acre. If this is true, if follows that in five years the appreciation has been 66⅔ per cent., which is much in excess of the rise of railway values. The figures give an idea of the enormous rise in agricultural wealth. Iowa has gained alone in the salable value of her farming lands in five years an amount much in excess of the total capital invested in banking in the State, and the same ratio of rise holds good in many other agricultural sections.

"The farmer, considered in every light, is an individual much to be envied. As a class he is prosperous as never before; his capital account, as represented in the value of his plant, is appreciating, and his income yield, based on present prices of his product, is above that of other industries, or avenues of commercial investment. It is idle to repeat that he forms the real backbone of the country, and none will begrudge him the easy path into which he seems to have entered. As long as he is prosperous the country has nothing to fear in the way of industrial depression."

A NEGRO VIEW OF SOCIAL EQUALITY.

DO negroes really desire social equality with whites? Will it ever be possible for colored people to associate on terms of equality with the white people? These questions have always been vital ones in the South, and they are necessarily of interest to all who live in this country, whether in the North or the South. By the white man of the latter section the possibility of social equality is almost invariably denied; and even the negro has been ready in many cases to take the same viewpoint. A recent issue of the St. Joseph (Mo.) *Radical* (Afro-American), for example, put that paper on record as being opposed to the agitation of social rights, because it only intensifies the feelings of the whites, and in no wise benefits the negroes." "Give us our civil and political rights," it declares, "and we'll be satisfied." It is not possible to determine how far this expression of opinion is representative of negro sentiment, but it is at least significant that the New York *Age*, the most influential of all the Afro-American papers, should quote these sentences with considerable indignation and the comment that "there could be nothing more absurd and false and injurious than this view of the subject." *The Age* continues (July 3):

"All the discrimination made against us in the laws of the country, and all the strumbling-blocks placed in our way in all the avenues of thought and effort, have social proscription as their excuse at bottom. This can not be refuted. The rule that we can not travel first-class on certain railroads and steamboats and stop at hotels and restaurants and secure seats in any part of a theater or other place of amusement, more generally, as other people, and that we must have separate schools maintained out of the common taxation of all the people, and can not marry and give in marriage as other people—the rule of law and public opinion that sustains all these crushing discriminations has its foundations rooted in social repugnance based upon race and color and condition,—but more than any other on condition, for a pauper or collection of paupers can have no social standing, the very bottom of all other standing, and will be subjected to all manner of contempt and abuse by the law and by individuals.

"The President invites an Afro-American to dine with him, and the negro-hating portion of the republic has convulsions. Why? Because these people recognize that if the President thinks a black man good and noble enough to dine with him and his family he must necessarily think him good and noble enough to be invited to a seat in his Cabinet, or to represent the nation in the diplomatic service—to be treated as an equal in all the relations of life. And that is the sum and substance of the whole business. If a man be stigmatized as a social outcast, if he may not ride and dine and amuse himself as other men, then he shall not marry or vote or hold office or be trusted in business matters as other men, because if he can not be treated as a social equal he must necessarily be an inferior, to be kept in a position of inferiority in all the relations of life. And that is just the way the race is treated by a large section of the American people."

As long as the social ban, for any reason, is enforced against the colored race, maintains *The Age*, negroes will be discriminated against in all other relations of life—"in politics, in business, in amusements and accommodation, in everything." There will even be found criminals who, "like the one in Mississippi recently, will object to being hanged from the same gallows with a black man!" *The Age* concludes:

"The King of Barotseland was the only king who came to attend the coronation ceremonies in England. He is as black as a piece of midnight. But he is a king and a gentleman, and he was dined by King Edward and Secretary for the Colonies Chamberlain (the latter has a Boston wife) and by all sorts of lords and ladies. The condition of this man makes him the equal of the high and mighty of the earth; all things in life are, therefore, within his reach which stand for equality of association, of opportunity, and of right.

"We seek no favors on account of color; we tolerate patiently no discrimination on account of color. The social relation of men is the one upon which all other relations are based; if we are barred in that one we shall be barred in all others. Do we not find that to be the case now? Then why do so many of our men stand in their own light by siding with the enemy on this question? It must be from ignorance."

MILLIONAIRES' LACK OF ORIGINALITY.

THE newspapers are full of stories of people who get money in many very clever ways, but we hear little of people who show much cleverness in getting rid of it. As soon as the money is in hand, it seems to exert a paralyzing effect upon the imagination, and we all spend it along much the same lines. One of the more unusual methods of disposing of it is to give it away, but even in giving it away there is evident such a tendency to follow the beaten track that it has attracted the attention of a writer in *The Atlantic Monthly*, who reflects on "a certain lack of originality in millionaires." To be sure, in the game of commerce, these millionaires "commonly evince an appalling fertility of resource"; but "if they showed no more originality in making money than they do in giving it away for charitable purposes, they would have remained paupers along with the rest of us." In their efforts to be philanthropic "they follow one another like lost sheep, in the same beaten track, endlessly endowing universities, and forever founding public libraries."

Take so original a millionaire, for example, as Cecil Rhodes:

"The benumbing effect of riches upon the millionaire's faculty of initiative was illustrated recently in striking fashion in the case of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. Here was a man who had, we are told, a genuine contempt for riches merely as riches. His imagination blocked out the map of South Africa before the Muse of History had dipped her pen in her ink-bottle. His possessions lifted him beyond 'the dreams of avarice.' Moreover, he cherished the far-reaching hope of 'working' his fellow-beings 'a perpetual peace.' Surely we might expect as the result of Mr. Rhodes's bequests a veritable Jameson raid upon the anti-social foes of humanity. What does he enjoin upon his trustees? To send half a hundred American boys and half a dozen German youths to be educated at that 'home of lost causes,' the University of Oxford! Somehow or other, benevolence seems to take the nerve out of the millionaire."

Our friends the millionaires would seem to need a little helpful counsel from those who have less gold, but more ideas. *The Atlantic* writer, who owns up that he is not a millionaire himself, gives them a few suggestions in the following paragraphs:

"Are colleges and libraries and hospitals and missions to mo-

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nopolize the business of social betterment? Why not found an independent theater or an incorruptible press? If the popular esthetic sense must needs be cultivated, why not found a national Anti-Landscape Advertising League? Are none of the approaches to Utopia untried? Why not institute a propaganda against the use of patent medicines? They are said on good authority to absorb more money annually than the national drink bill; and they fail to give even the momentary exhilaration that must be set to the credit of that poor creature, small beer.

"Indeed, the only likely capacity for promising social experimentation that any millionaire has shown of late is Mr. Carnegie's offer to pay the Philippine solatium of twenty millions for the privilege of assuring the Filipinos that they should be free. Mr. Carnegie is on the right track. The big profits from altruistic investments are coming only to those who take big risks, not to those who are content with such savings-bank interests as the orphan's gratitude or the widow's prayers.

"If all this be insufficient to move the phlegmatic millionaire philanthropists, let them reflect upon the history of benevolent and educational foundations. How many of these foundations have outlived a century? Did the French Revolution spare the pious donations of ecclesiastical patrons? How many millions of pounds have been given to benefices in England, and yet how many donors have thereby won themselves an everlasting name? Who besides William of Wykeham? Moth may fret and rust ruin, but the ravages of Confiscation are greater than all. Will our friends, the Socialists, if once they get into the saddle, hesitate to confiscate wealth because it is in the hands of universities, or in the trust funds of public libraries?"

JEW-BAITING IN NEW YORK CITY.

AMERICA has not been known heretofore as a country where Jew-baiting is a popular pastime, and New York, with its great Jewish population on the East Side, has been free from these attacks which have been features of Hebrew life in European cities. Last week's affray, however, between the mourners of a great Jewish funeral procession and the employees of an East Side factory, has brought to light the fact that there is continual Jew-baiting carried on in New York by a certain class of young men who take delight in pulling the long beards of the Hebrews, smashing their high hats, upsetting their push-carts, and making their lives a burden by petty annoyances. Some of these young men, it seems, work in the Hoe printing-press factory, and when on Wednesday of last last week the 50,000 mourners who followed the body of Rabbi Joseph passed under the factory windows, uttering their peculiar moanings and groanings usual on such occasions, these young men thought it fitting, or perhaps humorous, to turn the hose on them. There was a riot at once, and on the run came the police, who, according to the newspaper reports, added to the discomfort of the mourners by clubbing them right and left in a vain endeavor to "clear the street." Every window in the factory was smashed, a number of persons, both Jew and Gentile, were arrested, and the trials are still in progress.

The mayor's opinion, expressed in a letter to Police Commissioner Partridge, that the incident "is discreditable to our city," seems also to be the general newspaper opinion. The conduct of the "hoodlum apprentices" in the factory, as the New York *Times* calls them, is pretty generally condemned, and the conduct of the police is severely criticized. Says the Boston *Transcript*:

"The Hebrew element has grown strong and is growing stronger in this country, but its advance has been by means that should challenge our admiration rather than provoke hostility. We have recently called attention to its prominence in the business operations of the nation. Without its record the marvelous story of progress in the United States could be written in fewer chapters than is now the case. But it is not in business alone that these people have won distinction. We find in their ranks many notable educators, reformers, and philanthropists, and even men who are leaders in the higher ethics of statesmanship. Their record as observers of the law will compare favorably with that of any other class. In fact they rather excel in this respect, their reverence for law being an inherited quality.

"They are coming to the front also in the control of those mighty engines that make public opinion. Archbishop Ireland recently said of the newspaper of to-day: 'It is read by all, it is believed by nearly all. Its influence is paramount; its responsibility is tremendous.' Now, by recent purchase of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, Mr. Adolph Ochs, a Jew, becomes the virtual owner and director of four prominent journals, the New York *Times*, the Philadelphia *Times*, and the Chattanooga *Times* being the other three. He can influence public opinion perhaps to an extent not possible to any other single individual in this country, because all these papers are conducted according to the best journalistic standards now prevailing, and they justly command confidence. The New York *World* is another paper also conducted by a Jew, and in London the Jewish element is dominant in journalism, tho that is foreign to our present purpose.

"Perhaps the quality of the Jew which most arouses hostility, besides his canny opportunism, is his tenacity, his genius for success. But that quality when considered as an abstraction and given a national application is something of which we boast. It is the very quality which is feared and resisted abroad, and that upon which we pride ourselves in our industrial and commercial superiority over other nations. As we have already intimated, remove what the Jew in America has done to help us attain this standing, and it would not be nearly so significant as it is. It is about time that the spirit of prejudice ceased or was kept within bounds, and certainly the Jews should be permitted to conduct their funerals in peace without being made the victims of a profane baptism."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MR. GATES does not often get a jar.—*The Chicago Daily News.*

IN some sections the fish are eating the crops as fast as they mature.—*The Detroit News.*

PRESIDENT MITCHELL'S only safety lies in carrying along a typewritten list of the things he is enjoined from doing.—*The Chicago News.*

THE weather man must be an osteopath, the way he is rubbing it in on us.—*The St. Paul Globe.*

A COMMITTEE of Senators will soon sail for Hawaii. What an out-of-the-way place for a prize fight!—*The Atlanta Journal.*

OF course, if King Edward cares to chance a Whitelaw Reidless coronation, that is his own business.—*The Washington Post.*

NEWS from Porto Rico simply reeks with prosperity. This is not surprising, since one of its principal exports is panama hats.—*The Chicago News.*

A MAN in Atchison had a bust of Demosthenes. It became disgracefully dirty, says *The Globe*, so he painted it black, and now calls it Booker Washington.

LATE reports from San Francisco are to the effect that Mr. Fitzsimmons has taken his share of the money and quit weeping.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

RECENT news from Princeton demonstrates that it is not always possible for a man to go through college on his muscle alone.—*The Scranton Tribune.*

THE man in this latitude whose earnings are in proportion to the sweat of his brow ought to be doing a pretty fair business.—*The Jefferson City Democrat.*

THOSE who are just receiving Prince Henry's picture are behind the times. Most of us got one with a package of coffee months ago.—*The Chicago News.*

THE sons of rich papas who went along as secretaries to the coronation embassy may utilize their knee-breeches as adjunct to golf-suits.—*The Baltimore American.*

JACKSON, KY., has had thirty-six murders in eight months. How would it do for the United States to assume a protectorate over Jackson?—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

A NEW YORK woman was found to have a hatpin through her heart. Woman should be careful how they set their hearts on other women's hats.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

BY examining our pension applications those Spaniards who were at Santiago can learn what a great victory they missed by not holding out a few days longer.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

FULL-BLOOD Cherokee Indians are clearing the right of way for a railroad in the Indian Territory. And all these years we have been led to believe that the Indian stood on a high bluff in the foreground shading his mournful eyes with his hand while he watched a locomotive of the vintage of 1869 invading the background.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE COMING DRAMATIC SEASON.

MR. CHARLES FROHMAN, "the Napoleon of the Drama," as he is styled by the New York *Sun*, returned to America a few days ago after spending nearly six months abroad, buying plays and engaging actors for this country and extending his theatrical interests in Europe. In an interview with a *Sun* reporter Mr. Frohman outlined his theatrical plans for the coming season, declaring that he has entered into contracts with nearly all the leading English stars to visit America within the next two seasons, and has also arranged to bring "Everyman," a London dramatic novelty of last season, with the original cast. He said, in part:

"The old morality play called 'Everyman' is a most beautifully pathetic story. I have secured the entire company of forty persons that played it so artistically at St. George's Hall and at the Imperial Theater in London. Within the next fifteen months Maurice Grau and I will make the experiment of establishing a French company in New York. Among the English stars that I have arranged to bring over are Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Mrs. Langtry, and Charles Hawtrey this season, and Sir Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, Sir Charles Wyndham, Mary Moore, Beerbohm Tree, George Alexander, and John Hare in 1903-04, when Mr. Hawtrey will again act here under my management. I have contracts for plays by the leading dramatists of America, England, and France. Among the native playwrights at work for me are Clyde Fitch, Augustus Thomas, Franklin Fyles, Madeleine Lucette Ryley, Paul M. Potter, William Gillette, Henry Guy Carleton, and Edward E. Rose. The Englishmen are Arthur Wing Pinero, Stephen Phillips, Henry Arthur Jones, Henry V. Esmond, Capt. Robert Marshall, Haddon Chambers, James M. Barrie, Sydney Grundy, Jerome K. Jerome, Louis N. Parker, Murray Carson, Anthony Hope, and Sir Gilbert Parker. Among the French dramatists who are under contract to me are Alfred Capus, Alexandre Bisson, Henry Lavedan, and Pierre Berton."

Maude Adams, who is now in Switzerland, will not reappear until November, when she will take the rôle of "Rosalind" in "As You Like It" for the first time. "A new play will be ready for her in September," said Mr. Frohman, "and will be produced this season if we like it." William Gillette will also appear in a Shakespearian rôle—that of "Hamlet"—in 1903. In reference to others of the many great productions he is working on, Mr. Frohman declared:

"The biggest of these will be Stephen Phillips's poem of 'Ulysses,' for which I have secured Beerbohm Tree's beautiful production. Mr. Phillips is coming to America to stage it. I will give it about holiday time and probably at the Garden. I have also arranged that Henry Arthur Jones shall come to this country to produce his play that is to be seen in London in September. Two of Clyde Fitch's pieces are finished, and I am arranging to produce them in November. They are called 'The Girl with the Green Eyes' and 'A Bird in a Cage.' Mrs. Clara Bloodgood will appear in the former. I have accepted unnamed plays by Captain Robert Marshall and Jerome K. Jerome, and 'My Lady Virtue' by Henry V. Esmond. The latter will be produced first at the London Garrick in September. George Edwardes and I will bring over the musical farce of 'Three Little Maids.' My French purchases include the sensation of Paris and London, 'Heard at the Telephone,' and 'The Two Schools,' by Alfred Capus. From London I will bring 'The Country Mouse,' in which Annie Hughes has had a six months' run at the Prince of Wales's and Criterion; Anthony Hope's satirical comedy of 'Pilkerton's Peerage,' the Pantomime of 'Bluebell,' and 'The Mummy and the Humming-Bird,' which Sir Charles Wyndham produced last fall. It is by an American, Isaac Henderson. My dramatizations from novels for this year, besides 'The Right of Way,' are Anthony Hope's story of 'The Philosopher in the Apple Orchard,' which he will make into a play, and an arrangement of Peter Dunne's Dooley sketches by Edward E. Rose."

"The outlook for the dramatic season seems to be good," remarks the Hartford *Post*, which sees in the preponderance of English names in Mr. Frohman's lists nothing that indicates hostility to native talent, but rather "a desire to get the best and to scour the whole world to get it." The New York *Evening Post* comments:

"It is an amazing state of things when a single theatrical manager, on landing from the steamer, can name to the eager interviewers nine-tenths of the plays that are to be introduced or acted during the season to come. A great deal that Mr. Charles Frohman had to say yesterday was of no consequence to those who are interested in the drama as literature and in acting as an art, but certain announcements may be taken as an indication that the theatrical trust is at least willing to experiment with artistic representations which have proved successful abroad. In this way we are to see Mr. Stephen Phillips's poetical drama 'Ulysses,' and the sixteenth-century morality play, 'Everyman,' which was given with great effect in London. The most welcome of Mr. Frohman's announcements, however, is that he will temporarily release two of his stars from the bondage of their popular and money-making rôles, in order that they may essay Shakespearian parts. Miss Maude Adams is to play Rosalind, and this will give that engaging actress an opportunity (which she has sadly lacked) to learn her trade; Mr. Gillette is to appear as Hamlet, and the experiment will be watched with the greater interest that he has always given the impression of playing well within his powers. What the French theater which Mr. Frohman and Mr. Grau are to conduct together will come to, it is impossible to say. It might be made an even more potent influence for the reform of the theater than Mr. Conried's admirable German stock company has been and is. But greater confidence would be felt for the project if Mr. Frohman would call off the catchpenny Bernhardt-Adams 'Romeo and Juliet'—a combination which promises only the degradation of a great talent and the renewed exposure of an incapacity."

THE BEST WRITERS OF SHORT STORIES.

MR. H. M. Alden, editor of *Harper's Magazine*, discusses the relative merits of the short-story writers of different nationalities. He thinks that the French writers have attained the highest rank, but the American writers come second. Writing in the July number of his magazine, he says:

"The best examples of the really brief short story have been French and American. The French writer takes naturally to the vivid and piquant sketch, and the American readily adopts the characteristic national habit of telling little stories—a habit firmly established in our speech before it appeared in our literature. The simple conditions of early American life gave the racy anecdote and the narrative of adventure their primitive eminence. Our pioneer life not only cherished the story-telling trait, but furnished material for the stories, often somber, if not tragic, but more frequently humorous. It is easy to see from what matrix sprang the tales of the elder Dana, of Hawthorne, and of William Gilmore Simms—also the productions of our long line of humorists, down to Mark Twain, Stockton, and Bret Harte. Poe and Irving stand in a class not so sharply severed from European traditions; and we can readily understand why Dickens and other English writers to such a degree admiringly fellowshiped the latter, and why in France the former received singular appreciation, being there the only American writer familiarly known.

"The art of short-story writing as represented by such authors as Maupassant and Gautier and Merimée reached a higher point of excellence than that attained in the work of their American contemporaries, and there have been very few of our writers who, in this field, have approached Turgeneff and Sienkiewicz. But for English-speaking readers the field has been most satisfactorily occupied and almost monopolized by Americans. In boldness of conception (tho avoiding moral risk), in sincerity of feeling, and in humor they have surpassed all others."

This view of the subject is echoed by the London *Times Literary Supplement*, which declares:

"It is hard to say to which nation the palm for the short story should be awarded. On the Continent it would be hard to deny

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it to France, and Russia, if only as the mother country of Turgeneff, must surely stand among the highest. But, leaving foreign literature on one side, we must acknowledge that this is the department of the literature of the English tongue in which our native writers of recent years have unquestionably been surpassed by their brethren across the Atlantic. It would be hard to name four Englishmen who, as writers of short stories in the Victorian era, are at all equal to Hawthorne and Poe, Bret Harte and Mr. Henry James. All four of these are entirely individual and have few, if any, points in common except this, that, while truly original, their work is in consonance with the best traditions of English style. Hawthorne and Poe, besides their actual achievements in writing, are also what has been called 'seminal' authors in a high degree; their influence has lived and spread and has affected for good the work of many who have hardly heard their names, or, at any rate, come unconsciously beneath their influence."

Henry Seidel Canby contributes to the series of pamphlets entitled "Yale Studies in English" a dissertation on "The Short Story." He accounts for the artistic excellence of the short-story very simply:

"In simple truth, the short story has attained a wonderful perfection because wonderful men have worked with and through it. It has just come into its own. In the England of the 30's, publishers would not look upon anything less than a volume in fiction as a serious literary effort—and they preferred three volumes. It was only in the first half of the last century that Irving, Hawthorne, and Poe in America began the cult of the tale. Coppée's search for the inevitable word, and Maupassant's refinement of the *conte*, came later still. The short story was adapted to the needs of the time and the tastes of the people. Men of genius found through it a new voice, and the attempt to perfect, to give laws and a form to the instrument, progressed because of the men who tried. In pre-Hawthornian times these authors employed the tale for the by-products of their minds; since then it has served to express some of the great conceptions of their genius. It is this which best accounts for the chastening of its form."

Mr. Bliss Perry, the editor of *The Atlantic Monthly*, and himself a skilful writer of short stories, writes most interestingly on "The Short Story" in the current issue of his magazine. He thinks that Rudyard Kipling is "indubitably the most gifted story-teller of our time"; and yet "one might almost maintain that there is more of an answer, implicit or explicit, to the great problems of human destiny in one book like 'Vanity Fair' or 'Adam Bede' than in all of Mr. Kipling's one hundred and sixty short stories taken together." He writes further:

"The important thing, the really suggestive and touching and wonderful thing, is that all these thousands of contemporary and ephemeral stories are laughed over and cried over and waited for by somebody. They are read, while the 'large still books' are bound in full calf and buried. Do you remember Pomona in Rudder Grange reading aloud in the kitchen every night after she had washed the dishes, spelling out with blundering tongue and beating heart: 'Yell—after—yell—resounded—as—he—wildly—sprang'— Or 'Ha—ha—Lord—Marmont—thundered—thou—too—shalt—suffer'? We are all more or less like Pomona. We are children at bottom, after all is said, children under the story-teller's charm. Nansen's stout-hearted comrades tell stories to one another while the Arctic ice drifts onward with the *Fram;* Stevenson is nicknamed 'The Tale-Teller' by the brown-limbed Samoans; Chinese Gordon reads a story while waiting—hopelessly waiting—at Khartoum. What matter who performs the miracle that opens for us the doors of the wonder-world? It may be one of that white-bearded company at the gate of Jaffa; it may be an ardent French boy pouring out his heart along the bottom of a Paris newspaper; it may be some sober-suited New England woman in the decorous pages of *The Atlantic Monthly;* it may be some wretched scribbler writing for his supper. No matter, if only the miracle is wrought; if we look out with new eyes upon the many-featured, habitable world; if we are thrilled by the pity and the beauty of this life of ours, itself brief as a tale that is told; if we learn to know men and women better, and to love them more."

ART AND ATHLETICS.

IT has been noted that the artist in his search for models is rarely able to reproduce the human figure entire, according to his ideal, from a single living example. Our pictures and sculptures are mostly composites, made by combining the different excellencies of several models. In *Outing* (July) Mr. R. Hinton Perry makes some rather happy observations upon "The Relation of Athletics to Art," urging harmonious physical training as a means of producing artistic symmetry in the modern human body. He says:

"It would be difficult to overestimate art's dependence on the proper physical development of the race. By physical development I do not refer to mere muscular strength, but to that symmetrical, healthy, and harmonious activity of all parts of the body which constitutes the artistic as it does, or should, the natural and normal birthright of every human being. It is a state of mental and physical equipoise. Training for the acquirement of excessive muscular strength, or phenomenal power of endurance, does not produce this result, for the reason that it is a form of excess and tends toward the abnormal. It is, therefore, inartistic and unbeautiful in its result, nor is it conducive to health or longevity; while, on the other hand, the system that seeks to develop every muscle of the body in due proportion, which seeks after suppleness and symmetry rather than extraordinary strength, is one that commends itself to the artist, for in it alone lies the secret of physical beauty. Such beauty we see in the Narcissus, an exquisite bronze statuette found among the ruins of Pompeii, and now in the museum of Naples. As an example of such beauty in the female form nothing can surpass that work of Cleomenes generally known as the Venus de Medici. To acquire and maintain this, so far as possible, is the manifest duty of all, not only for the sake of their own health and happiness, but for that of their children, who are the heirs of their bodies."

The example of Greek training points the way for us to follow:

"It would be impossible to treat intelligently of art and athletic culture without taking a look at the past, and especially their relations to each other in ancient Greece. One can not help contrasting the conditions of life then with our own, noting how balanced and harmonious was all that they produced—how intimately related, one to the other, was their art in its various forms, and their daily life—their system of mental training and their physical training—how one was kept in such just relationship to the other, neither being given undue place; and then noticing how different it is with us, ever prone to violent extremes, excess, and universal unrest. Our tendency seems ever to rush too much either in one direction or the other, athletic culture at the expense of intellectual, or *vice versa*.

"And in art it is much the same. We go in for extreme effects, for violence. This is especially noticeable in that modern center of artistic effort, Paris. There all these tendencies of our life are focused, and are seen in their greatest intensity. This is strikingly manifest in comparing modern French sculpture, the dominant school of our day, with the antique. The modern is full of a nervous unrest which is liable to border on the grotesque. It is constantly seeking after bizarre and striking effects.

"But to return to ancient Greece. It is safe to say that Greek sculpture would never have achieved the high plane of excellence that it did had not the Greek people, as a mass, been endowed with an enthusiastic worship of beauty as expressed in the human form, very nearly making it a religion. Their sculpture was but the efflorescence of this deep and universal sentiment."

In the reproduction of the human form, Rome left no art save that which she borrowed from the Greeks, because her athletic training was purely for military ends; while the Renaissance did not revive the Greek appreciation of the human form. But this writer says:

"There is a widespread tendency observable nowadays toward a healthier view of life—a return to a freer and more natural conception of its functions—a breaking away from the lingering effects of that medieval asceticism that was born of Rome's decay; a return to something like the antique viewpoint, with

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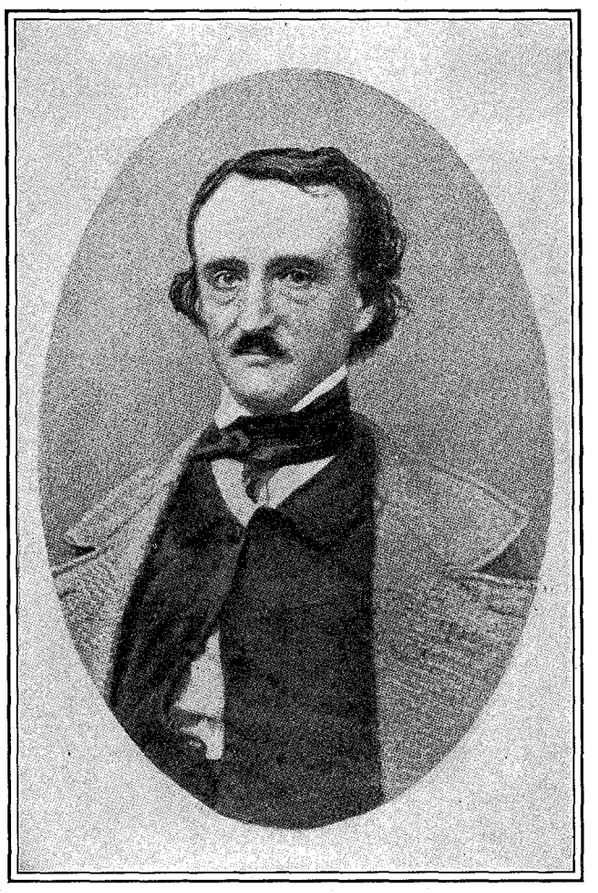
its broader and saner conceptions of man's physical and spiritual being, the realization that a sound mind needs a sound body wherein to act. Very strongly does this apply to women, who have been made the greatest sufferers by the false systems, particularly from the false ideas of feminine modesty and decorum that have held sway during so many generations. It behooves us, in this new activity, to cultivate a love of the beautiful, of the artistic, to balance our seeking after strength and render our growth harmonious.

"The universally increasing attention now being given, especially in Anglo-Saxon countries, to out-of-door sports and to physical culture is a sign of the best omen. For this movement, if consistently carried forward and extended to all classes of the community, can not fail to have a most powerful influence toward the physical and intellectual uplifting of the race. No class can have a greater solicitude for the furtherance of this movement than the artists, for they can not create beautiful forms without having beautiful forms around them from which to draw inspiration. As water can not rise above its source, so the art of a people can not rise above that people's physical and mental plane. The art of a nation is but the mirror of that nation's ideals, and faithfully reflects their slightest change. This new conception of the value of athletics will add dignity, interest, and standing, making it a factor second to none in the development of our civilization."

THE GENIUS OF EDGAR ALLAN POE.

THE promised early issue of two multi-volumed editions of the works of Edgar Allan Poe, and the recent publication of several single volumes of selections from his writings, would seem to indicate something like a revival of interest in this strong and haunting literary personality. Mr. Alfred Mathews, a writer in the New York *Times Saturday Review* (July 26), who objects to the term "revival" only because he finds it incongruous in connection with the name of one whose influence has been so vital for half a century, believes that "there is every indication that the truer understanding of him is steadily in the ascendant," and that in a few years, perhaps by the centenary of his birth (January 19, 1909), Poe "will have come fully and finally, not simply as poet, but in all his manysidedness—his vigor of initiative, his varied primacy—into the critical consciousness of the whole cultivated mass of the American people." In his plea for the "truer understanding" of Poe's genius, Mr. Mathews takes the ground that many latter-day judgments will have to be revised. Poe was not so great a poet, he thinks, as a prose writer. On this point he says:

"Enjoying almost to the close of his brief career only a mediocre reputation as a prose writer, the publication of 'The Raven' in 1845, four years before his death, brought him a sudden burst of fame. Thenceforward he was 'the poet Poe, author of "The Raven."' It was as a matter of hard fact a most baleful fame so far as Poe's finding his true posthumous place in literature was concerned. His renown instantly established, widely carried by the wings of 'The Raven,' has also suffered as well as his soul in the shadow of the Raven 'that lies floating' in the world of literature, and it verily seemed for a long time as if his literary reputation 'from out that shadow' was to 'be lifted nevermore.' His factitious, meretricious, popular fame, founded on a single poem, by no means his best—floated as a shadow over him and intercepted the light necessary eventually to reveal his 'full-figured fame.' The truth was that Poe's poetry did not fully represent the poetry that was in the man. He was, as Stedman has well said, 'not a single-poem poet' (tho he was perilously near it), 'but the poet of a single mood.' All of his poetry put together, scarcely making a hundred pages and including not more than ten or a dozen lyrics of living worth—'Ulalume,' 'Israfel,' 'The Conqueror Worm,' 'Annabel Lee,' 'The Haunted Palace,' 'The City in the Sea,' 'The Bells,' 'The Sleeper,' 'Eulalie,' 'Lenore,' and 'For Annie'—does not afford a sufficient basis to found the reputation of a great poet upon. And yet the world has gone on for fifty years, half consciously, putting his poetry forward as Poe's chief claim to immortality while his stronger titles have been either ignored or minimized."



EDGAR ALLAN POE.

Paradoxical as it may seem, continues Mr. Mathews, "it is only when we pass to a contemplation of his prose that we find the true poet Poe—the poet in his fullest freedom, vigor, and variety." Almost all his prose "is instinct and alive with poetic feeling, all the more forceful, free, and natural, through not being laboriously bound to poetic form." His short stories created a new era in literature. Says Mr. Mathews:

"He is absolutely first in rank of quality among the story creators of the whole world, for it is only by a senseless worship of mere antiquity that preeminence can be accorded to the engaging pueriltiies of 'The Arabian Nights,' the sublimated salaciousness of Boccaccio, or the ofttime sheer silliness of Straparolla. No single author of short stories has equaled Poe in artistic effect, vigor, variety of imaginative invention, or subtle thrill, tho many may have surpassed him in emotional power and presentation of vitally human character."

Edgar Allan Poe, in Mr. Mathews's opinion, was much more than a mere literary artist; he was a prophet "devoted to the ministry of beauty." We quote again:

"He was the first man of letters in America who proclaimed the preciousness of art—the first who seriously considered the esthetic idea as of value in life—the actual pioneer apostle of the religion of Beauty in the New World. He is not so considered, so far as my knowledge goes, by any of the writers on the history of esthetics, and one may look in vain for even a mention of his name in at least two of the systematic handbooks of the philosophy of the beautiful, which give special chapters to the literature of the subject in America. He has been overlooked because he was a poet and romancer and critic, and for the same reason, as has been said, his influence has fallen on the mind of the general reader almost without his consciousness; but it has been

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a very real and vital influence nevertheless, and it is one that must be reckoned with before the persistent crux of criticism in regard to Poe has been finally resolved."

Prof. Charles F. Richardson, of Dartmouth College, contributes an article to the August issue of *The Critic*, in which he pays a hardly less glowing tribute to Edgar Allan Poe, "the American world-author." There is but one figure in American literature, he declares, who can outrank Poe; it is that of Nathaniel Hawthorne. He writes:

"From Pope to Poe—the difference between classicism and romanticism is but the loss of a letter. Coleridge, Poe, Rossetti, Swinburne, the Paris symbolists—the order of influence is only less marked than the order of time. But there are marked differences between him and his admiring successors. It is an error to call Poe soulless; non-ethical, pagan, a man of morbid taste, unrelated to the great problems of source, life, and destiny. That he was no polemic; that he was indifferent to the great ethical movements of his time; that he was ever the apostle of beauty; and that he could not have written Wordsworth's 'Ode on Immortality' or Emerson's 'Terminus,' is clear. It is interesting to note that from a French, not an Anglo-Saxon, critic comes the declaration that '*on chercherait vainement, dans ses écrits, cette harmonie sereine qui caracterise les véritables chefs d'œuvre.*' But in one thing his name must rank high in the spiritual movements of his time and of all time: his insistence upon the earned perpetuity of personal assertion. The individual will live because it wills to live, that is his gospel from first to last. 'Annabel Lee,' not less than Browning's 'Prospice,' is the quintessence of belief in the two things which are the final hopes and claims of spiritual religion: personality, and a source of all things which creates the love to reward the love."

SENSATIONALISM OF COLLEGE PROFESSORS.

SENSATIONAL methods and undue loquacity on the part of university professors was the subject of emphatic remark by President Harper, of Chicago University, at the recent meeting of the National Educational Association in Minneapolis. According to the press reports of his address, President Harper said:

"A professor abuses his privilege who takes advantage of a classroom exercise to propagate partizan views of one or another of the political parties. The university is no place for partizanship.

"A professor abuses his privilege who in any way seeks to influence his pupils or the public by sensational methods. A professor abuses his privilege of expression of opinion when, altho a student, and perhaps an authority in one department or group of departments, he undertakes to speak authoritatively on subjects which have no relation to the department in which he was appointed to give instruction. A professor abuses his privilege in many cases when, altho shut off in large measure from the world, and engaged within a narrow field of investigation, he undertakes to instruct his colleagues or the public concerning matters in the world at large in connection with which he has little or no experience.

"A professor abuses his privilege of freedom of expression of opinion when he fails to exercise that quality—which, it must be confessed, in some cases the professor lacks—ordinarily called common sense. A professor ought not to make such an exhibition of his weakness, or to make an exhibition of his weakness so many times that the attention of the public at large is called to the fact. In this respect he has no larger liberty than other men."

These views have called out press comment from various sources. The Chicago Congregationalist paper, *The Advance*, speaks approvingly of President Harper's utterances and adds some opinions of its own (July 17):

"President Harper no doubt spoke feelingly, for his own institution has suffered from the indiscretions which he criticizes. Professors who put forth freakish views upon literary, economic, and religious subjects can easily get their names in the papers; but the notoriety which they win is of a kind which does their institutions no good. Other institutions in and near Chicago might well be glad of President Harper's emphatic words. The principles which he lays down are capable of still wider application.

"When one accepts a position in a college, university, or seminary, or when he allies himself with a religious body, he voluntarily incurs certain responsibilities for its good name. His independence is limited by this responsibility, for his acts and words now involve his office. It is this which several of those who have been much in the public eye seem prone to forget. It has been well said that what you say is not more important than where you are sitting when you say it. Very often what is said derives its currency solely from this matter of position. Nobody cares what plain John Jones has to say; but Prof. John Jones, of Metropolitan University, declaring that our standard poets write drivel and that a raw, vulgar, newspaper-exploited Western girl is the true interpreter of the soul; or Rev. John Jones preaching Unitarianism from an Orthodox pulpit or proclaiming it in the chair of a Methodist University, can easily gain notoriety. It is rare that the weight of his utterances has anything to do with the attention which he gains. It is awakened purely by the novelty of such views coming from such a position. It is the office and not its occupant which calls attention to the utterance. To speak in a way to bring the office or the institution into discredit or ridicule is a pure abuse of trust."

The Advance questions the moral right of a professor to give his merely personal views the weight and backing of his professorial office and the institution that employs him:

"Of a certain seventeenth-century character who gained much of this kind of notice Macaulay says: 'He was what is vulgarly called a disinterested man; that is to say, he valued money less than the pleasure of venting his spleen and making a sensation.' Much of what passes for independence is merely irresponsible talkativeness, the heady valuation of one's own opinion and its declaration above all the rights and interests of the institutions which one serves, or the body with which he has allied himself. If one feels that he must speak of the new things which he has found, by all means let him speak with all the force which his personality and his wisdom can give to his words. But let him not seek to clothe his words with another and greater authority, which has not been entrusted to him for such a purpose. That, as President Harper says, is an abuse of privilege."

The Chicago *Record-Herald* intimates that Dr. Harper was speaking in view of certain past instances in his own university and comments on the matter as follows:

"The public has a right to expect from a university professor an uncommon appreciation of the proprieties of his position. It is not unreasonable to expect that his utterances should be characterized by a jealous regard for the interests and reputation of the institution in which he is employed.

"Whether Dr. Harper's address was intended as a rebuke or a warning to some of his loose-tongued professors or not, the statement that a professor abuses his privileges when he takes advantage of the classroom to proclaim partizan views or to use sensational methods of instruction is sound, and applies to instructors in all educational institutions.

"The work of the university professor is necessarily narrow. He is employed to teach certain subjects. While he should be allowed the widest freedom of thought and utterance compatible with a reasonable exposition of the subject he is teaching, he should not be permitted to air irrelevant notions and fanciful opinions in the classroom in such a sensational way as to bring discredit upon the university."

NOTES.

C. ALBERT FAIRBANKS, of Worcester, Mass., who has been blind for thirty-three years, or since he was two years old, has published a novel entitled "Helena, or the Bond of Hope." It was written by the Braille system of pin-pricks and then translated to a friend, whose copy was the manuscript used by the publishers.

PIETRO MASCAGNI, the famous Italian composer, is coming to America for a sixteen weeks' tour with his own orchestra and singers. He will produce his operas, "Cavalleria Rusticana," "L'Amico Fritz," "Iris," and "Ratcliffe," the last two named having never been heard on this side of the Atlantic. Mascagni will receive the largest salary ever paid to a conductor, —$8,000 a week.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS SPRING-WATER ALWAYS PURE?

IN most rural places, to ask such a question as this is heresy; but there is no doubt that the tacit assumption of the purity of all springs has done a good deal of harm, especially in the case of springs once pure, which have been necessarily contaminated by the increase of the population in their neighborhood. In an article in *La Nature* (Paris, July 5), Dr. F. Malméjac shows that the purity of a spring depends on a number of well-ascertained conditions. He says:

"Every one believes that spring water is certain not to be contaminated; the very name conveys the idea of purity. The absolute confidence that is felt in such water is as old as the world; the ancients had a veneration for it, so that springs with them were actually worshiped.

"Nevertheless it is a gross error to believe that 'spring-water' is a synonym for 'pure water,' for springs, like the reservoirs from which they come, may be contaminated. We can understand this better when we realize how springs are formed.

"Speaking generally, the water that we drink comes from the condensation of vapor in the atmosphere, whether we collect it as it falls in rain, or as it runs over the ground, or as it gathers in pools on or beneath the surface.

"When water falls on the ground, part runs over it and part soaks down into the deeper strata, through permeable layers, until it reaches an impermeable stratum, above which it collects. But water thus collected will not stay in one place; it will follow the slope of the impenetrable layer and will reappear at the surface, generally, where this layer crops out; thus we have a spring.

"It is easy to see now how springs can be contaminated. At the moment of condensation of the atmospheric vapor, the rain carries down with it all the dust and germs that are constantly in suspension in the air, and it thus reaches the ground charged with a considerable amount of animal, vegetable, microbian, and mineral contamination.

"Before reaching the ground these are of slight importance, but when the water reaches the layer of arable soil that covers the geological strata almost everywhere, it will become much more contaminated, as it will take from this soil all its impurities. We know that the soil is the great reservoir where all the waste products of life are transformed; it is constantly contaminated by the systematic addition of dirty water, the waste water of factories, and the dejecta of men and animals. . . . . .

"The water that penetrates into the soil . . . carries with it all the organic and mineral matter and all the germs that it can hold, and in this condition reaches the lower layers, which act as a filter. Its progress through these will be more or less rapid as the pores are more or less fine. The more slowly it filters, the more perfect will be the filtration. That this may take place, it is necessary that the ground should be homogeneous; then the water will reach the impermeable layer pure. But if the water passes through strata like limestone, which almost always has huge fissures, it will flow through these as through actual conduits, and will reach the underground reservoir with almost all the impurities that it collected on the surface. We shall thus have a contaminated source that can furnish only contaminated water, whether it appears as a spring or is reached by wells.

"Pasteur and Joubert have shown that we may have springs that are pure at their point of emergence, and these results have been confirmed. . . . But that it may be so, the springs must come from deep underground reservoirs, so that the water may have been well filtered and protected from surface impurities.

"We must also be sure that we are dealing with a true spring. Often a spring that appears under alluvial deposits and amid limestone débris is formed only after the water of the real spring has traversed these deposits. We see thus that we may have good springs and bad springs, that is to say, springs more or less contaminated.

"Therefore we must not consider 'spring-water' as always meaning 'pure water,' since springs can be no better than the reservoirs from whence they come.

"The waters of springs and deep reservoirs will be always sought for drinking purposes, because they are much superior to running water, which, keeping in the open air, becomes charged with all the impurities of the atmosphere and of the different soils over which it runs, without taking into account contamination by towns and factories. But it must never be forgotten . . . that a spring may be contaminated, and that when it is to supply a large number of persons we should always go back to the actual source and then make sure that it is well protected.

"To sum up, that a spring may furnish a pure drinking-water, it must come from a deep reservoir, well filtered and well protected; it must be collected with care at its true point of emergence, and the system of pipes in which it is to be conveyed must be irreproachable. Unfortunately all these conditions are rarely met."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MAN INSIDE THE GUN.
Courtesy of *The American Machinist.*

The Man Inside the Gun.—We all know about "the man behind the gun"; but the one inside is seldom seen, for a gun large enough to hold a man is a rarity. Such a gun, however, is the huge sixteen-inch rifle just completed at the United States Arsenal at Watervliet, N. Y. A special lathe had to be constructed for boring and turning this gun. The picture, showing a man as he reposes within the muzzle, was taken by an Albany photographer, and appears in *The American Machinist* (July 24). It gives, says that paper, "a very vivid idea of the magnitude of this, the most powerful gun ever constructed."

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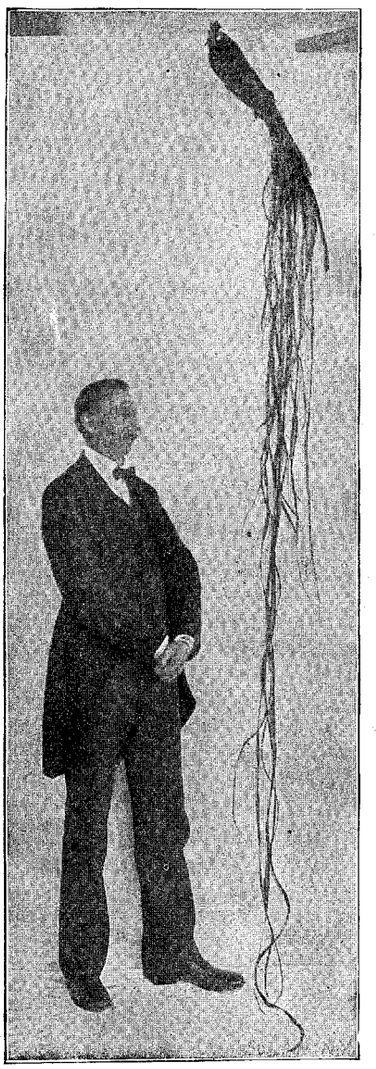
LONG-TAILED JAPANESE FOWLS.

JAPAN, which is the source of all sorts of "freaks" in the animal and vegetable worlds, has produced nothing stranger than her breed of long-tailed fowls, the first specimen of which ever seen in the United States has just arrived at the Museum of Natural History in New York. The tail-feathers of this bird measure no less than twelve feet. We quote the following paragraphs about this curious breed of fowls from an article contributed to *The Scientific American* by Walter L. Beasley. Says Mr. Beasley:

"The introduction of the breed is said to have been brought about by a prince of Japan, whose imperial crest was a feather. Yearly he offered a prize to the subject who would bring to him the longest feather. The greatest effort and skill were therefore employed by the breeders to produce the greatest length of tail feathers possible. At present only a few old fanciers know the secret process of successfully breeding these fowls. A few authentic details have, however, been obtained in regard to the method of their breeding. The particular breed is confined to the region in and around Kochi, the capital of a province of Tasso. The breed is about a hundred years old and is fast dying out. There is said to be no artificial method of making the feathers grow. All is done by selection. Moreover, one must know how to treat the birds during the various stages of tail growth. The body feathers springing from the shoulders attain a length of four feet. Two years is the time necessary to produce a full growth of tail. The tail feathers grow from four to seven inches a month, and continue to increase as long as the bird lives, which is usually from eight to ten years. The hens lay about thirty eggs in the spring and autumn, which are hatched by other fowl. The hens are kept housed up and sit all day on a flat perch, and are taken out only once in two days and allowed to walk half an hour or so, a man holding up the tails to prevent them from being torn or soiled. The birds are fed on unhulled rice and greens, and secret food known and prepared by the old fanciers themselves. They demand plenty of water and are wonderfully tame. The ordinary number of long tail feathers possessed by each bird is fifteen or sixteen. About twice a month they are carefully washed in warm water, and afterward dried on some high place, usually a roof. The present price is $50 for a bird havinga tail over ten feet long. There are four varieties of the breed: White head and body feathers and tail black; second, white all over with yellow legs; third, red neck and body feathers; fourth, reddish color mixed with white on body. All these, with the exception of the second variety, have black tail feathers."



A LONG-TAILED JAPANESE HEN.

The Heliotrope as a Fever-Cure.—Among our most valued ornamental plants, says *Cosmos*, is the heliotrope, not because its beauty, form, and color are specially remarkable, but because it flowers abundantly throughout the year and is particularly fitted for bouquets, its suave odor being specially sweet and agreeable. Now, as if these qualities were not sufficient, a more serious one is attributed to it, namely, ability to cure fevers. Says *Cosmos* further:

"The ancients, we know, notably Dioscorides, recognized this property, and in the sixteenth century, if we may believe Bauhin's 'History of Plants,' its seeds were prescribed to be taken in wine for quartan fever; but in our day of light and progress, who pays any attention to the ancients? So, like so many other beneficial plants, it has been cast into oblivion. Now, however, a physician, Dr Filotoff, of Moscow, has rehabilitated it in a memoir presented to the Russian Academy of Medicine, and affirms that the heliotrope can be advantageously and economically substituted for quinin in medicine, having all its advantages without any of its inconveniences. He adds that for many years it has been used in Persia, Turkey, and parts of Russia as a remedy for fevers with success.

"Its mode of preparation is very simple, consisting merely in macerating the stems and leaves in brandy."

The writer adds that as there is now a passion in France for everything Russian, the new medicine evidently opens a rich field for the horticulturist.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A TELESCOPIC GIANT.

THE monstrosities or human curiosities exhibited in connection with traveling-shows are often clever combinations of trickery with real abnormality. The tall man is really tall, but his exhibitors contrive to make him appear taller still; and the emaciation of the "human skeleton" is generally heightened if possible. In *Cosmos* (June 14) Dr. L. Menard gives an account of some of these curiosities, among which we find that of a so-called telescopic giant exhibited in Paris in 1901. This man has been studied by a M. Manouvrier, who concludes that his performances are partly genuine and partly the result of trickery. Says Dr. Menard:

"The telescopic giant is an American, who possesses great stature without being actually gigantic. He can vary his stature by 0.45 meter [2½ feet] (according to the advertisement) by stretching himself out like a telescope. Placing himself beside a man of average height, he seems not to be much taller; but he lengthens out slowly and after a minute of pretended effort he extends his arm horizontally over the other's head. He also extends his arm toward his companion, the ends of his fingers being at first about 20 centimeters [8 inches] distant. Then, without moving his body, we see his arm lengthen little by little until it finally touches the other person, who also remains quiet.

"In the first place, every man can increase his height by a laborious stretching of the vertebral column. This lengthening, says M. Manouvrier, does not generally exceed two centimeters [⅘ inch], and may be less than a centimeter; but it has been known to reach 5 centimeters [2 inches] in a very tall man whose spine, altho normal, had an amount of curvature that enabled it to be stretched considerably.

"It is possible that this man has a marked but concealed curvature, susceptible of being considerably straightened out.

"According to M. Manouvrier, this is how the man stretches his arm:

"The right arm is extended transversally to the direction of vision, but taking such an attitude that the median plane of the trunk is slightly inclined to the same direction as the arm, and the shoulder-blade is first held tightly to the body. In this attitude the shoulder is more distant from the test object than it would be if the line of the two shoulders was exactly transversal. If the shoulder-blade be detached slowly from the body, and the body turned at the same time so as to make the line joining the shoulders perfectly transversal, the extended hand

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will advance about 15 centimeters [6 inches]; and if 5 centimeters [2 inches] more be gained by a slow sideways movement of the body, the spectators will be sure not to notice it, being occupied in watching the hand approach the test object. It is by attracting the attention of the public to a distant point at the critical moment that prestidigitators are able to execute all movements of which they desire the spectators to remain in ignorance."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF PLAY.

WHY do we play? and especially why do young animals, as well as young children, spend most of their time in this employment? Why do we keep up some kinds of play in our adult years? These questions are answered by a contributor to *Cosmos* (June 28), in an article on "The Play of Animals." The writer follows the opinion of Karl Groos, that play is primarily recreative and educational, rather than that of Schiller, who held that it is at bottom simply a means of disposing of surplus energy. He says:

"The efforts accomplished by an animal in play are the same to which it addresses itself in serious activity. Shake a bit of paper before a kitten and it will leap at the moving object and play with it as with a mouse, with the only difference that the mouse would be killed at the end. If we analyze all the plays to which animals devote themselves, we see that they all amount to an imitation or a repetition of instinctive acts, but without the definite object that these acts have; and we can not say that they play for the purpose of expending an excess of energy, altho we must acknowledge that they are using up activity without direct apparent end. . . . . .

"Play is recreation. Recreation is re-creation—regeneration, within oneself, of the used-up psychic and physical forces, the making of a new store of energy. This may be accomplished by nourishment and sleep; but it also takes place when we exert strength to gain it, and this is the case in play. . . . . .

"The young animal in play obeys its instincts, and obtains in this way a mastery over its organs; play is for it an educational exercise. . . . . .

"The young animal plays to learn its trade; it obeys its yet unutilizable instincts. It has been said with truth, in somewhat paradoxical form, that youth is necessary to an animal that it may play and thus learn how to use with profit in later life the instinctive tendencies that it possesses.

"Why, then, does the adult play? In the first place, as has been already said, because physical activity brings satisfaction, joy. . . . Besides this, play has a special emotional value. The animal that pursues an imaginary prey or engages in pretended strife has perhaps, in adult life, an agreeable remembrance of real hunts and real fights."

The animal, we are further told, may be conscious of the pseudo-activity of its play; but with man this consciousness is very clear, and the psychologic form of consciousness in pseudo-activity is the imagination, which causes us to consider as real, either in a serious or playful way, things that are only represented. And here, says Karl Groos, is the characteristic common to the psychologic states of the dreamer, the hypnotic, the lunatic, the artist, and the man who experiences esthetic pleasure."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE METALS?

MOST pure metals are in an unstable condition. They have been freed from combination with other chemical elements by the expenditure of energy, and these elements are always waiting their chance to enter anew into the combination. This destroys the metal, as metal, and it disappears in rust and corrosion. What becomes of it? Will all of the earth's available metal be finally used up? The history of the use of metals is that of the progress of civilization, so their total disappearance would be a calamity. In a recent "Introduction to the Study of Metals," published in France, the author, M. Ditte, takes up this question and concludes that the oxidized metals are finally transformed again into ores and will ultimately collect under ground for future miners to dig up again. We quote below from a review in the *Écho des Mines* (Paris) by M. Robert Fitaval:

"A metal, when extracted from its ore, is always subjected to the action of a large number of alterative forces, under whose influence its weight diminishes little by little, until it ends by disappearing. Its life may be short or it may be extremely long, but it returns at last to the earth whence it came. It is to be noted that in most cases it even reassumes the form in which it was first found as an ore. Iron or tin, which we extract generally from their oxids, are destroyed by oxidation; the principal sources of copper are oxids and sulfids, and this metal disappears chiefly by oxidation or sulfuration; silver, which we find in the form of simple or complex sulfids, is changed back into sulfid with great ease; and lead, whose principal alteration-products are the sulfid and the carbonate, is found chiefly in the form of galena and ceruse. Gold and platinum, which are rarely found other than pure, and which are only slightly alterable under the most diverse influences, are used up and disappear by friction and mechanical action.

"Thus, the masses of metal prepared industrially are altered and disappear little by little, and their remains are scattered as dust that mingles with the other elements of the soil. Then they meet with saline substances and with water, which dissolve and mineralize them, causing them to enter into the cycle of operations that is going on in the interior of the globe. These waters circulate in the cavities of the earth's crust, and apparently they take part in the reconstitution of minerals which, in the course of centuries, will form new metalliferous deposits to be exploited by the industries of a distant future."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A BOON TO AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

THE part of the photographic process with which amateurs are most impatient is the long washing to which plates, films, or prints must be subjected after fixing. This washing is absolutely necessary, for if any of the fixative remains on the plate or print it will become discolored. To dissolve and remove the fixative completely requires generally an hour's washing in running water, but in many cases the amateur either can not spare the time or has not sufficient water at his disposal; or he fails to realize the necessity of such a long washing and so spoils his prints. Photographers are all anxious to avoid this long and tiresome washing process, and experiments have been made for some time with a view to the discovery of some chemical that will neutralize the hyposulfite of soda that is generally used as a fixative, without injuring the photographic image. In *Cosmos* (July 5), Messrs. Lumière and Seyewetz describe the results of some experiments of their own along this line, and the outlook seems on the whole to be favorable. The substances experimented with were all oxidizers, and included iodin, bromin, alkaline chlorates, peroxid of sodium, oxygenated water, chromic acid, and permanganate of potassium. Their conclusions are stated in the following paragraph:

"It appears from our experiments that the oxidizers that can be most effectively used as eliminators of hyposulfite are oxygenated water, percarbonate of potassium, and commercial persulfate of ammonia, exactly neutralized or mixed with different substances of alkaline reaction. The use of the first two substances presents . . . divers practical inconveniences. [Oxygenated water is only obtainable in a weak and unstable solution, and the percarbonate can not be made up into solution in advance, as it then decomposes rapidly.] It may then be considered that the persulfate of ammonia, properly utilized, can be very practically used as an eliminator of hyposulfite."

The authors give directions for the use of the chemical, which may be briefly reproduced as follows: After taking prints from the fixer, they are washed two minutes in running water, pressed

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with the hand to squeeze out the liquid, and then immersed for five minutes in the oxidizing solution of one-per-cent. strength. Finally, they are washed again in running water for two minutes. Plates are treated in a similar manner, and chemical tests show that the fixative is as well removed in this way by the nine minutes' treatment indicated as by the hour's washing now required.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A LAUGHTER-CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

IN a recent lecture at Chicago University, Prof. William N. Guthrie declared that laughter and comedy may be made to play an important part as curative and remedial agents, even to the point of protecting humanity from the liquor habit. Says the Chicago *News* (July 7), in a report of the lecture:

"Drunkenness, of course, is due only in part to discouragement or desperation. But for the considerable number who drink because they feel dejected and seek a quick and easy way of throwing off their depression, there is a much larger number who drink either because they have nothing else to do or because they crave some excitement to relieve the monotony of their lives. Drinking is a great time-consuming habit, and the man who would shake it off usually finds that the reform leaves him with an undue amount of leisure. One chief trouble with the efforts to suppress the evil, perhaps, is that while the drinker and his friends make brave efforts to stop the bad habit, they do little or nothing toward putting a new and wholesome habit in its place. It is in this stage that his bored feeling and his depression recur with greatest effect. Professor Guthrie's address contains a hint for the despondent person. Let him surround himself with the influences which make for comedy and laughter. Let him seek cheery companionship or attend amusing entertainments. The chances are that he will find the time slipping by so pleasantly that he has forgotten his depression and much of his craving for artificial excitement. Good fun and good cookery—the one to occupy the depressed man's mind and the other to steady his nerves—might be made to do a great deal toward suppressing the liquor evil."

That Professor Guthrie is a valuable press agent for the comic opera and vaudeville companies is asserted by the Chicago *Record-Herald;* but after following out this light vein for some time it becomes more serious and says:

"There really is a scientific or physiological basis for Professor Guthrie's cure for alcoholism. The general assumption is that men resort to alcoholic stimulation to make them feel happier than their normal condition would justify. They drink to drive away the 'blues' and to induce a feeling of temporary mental elation. If this feeling of mental buoyancy and cheerfulness can be induced by some other means than alcoholic stimulants, it is clear that the desire for intoxicants will be lessened.

"This is the argument of Professor Guthrie, and it seems sound and logical. The 'horse play' of John Slavin or Montgomery and Stone may not fertilize the mind as does 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray,' but it is more certain to Keeleyize the desire for strong drink."

THE FIGHT AGAINST MALARIA IN ITALY.

READERS of THE LITERARY DIGEST will remember that strong efforts are being made to redeem those districts in Italy that have long been practically uninhabitable on account of malaria. *The Hospital* tells us that the physicians there have now gone back to a wholesale dosing of the infected population with quinin, recognizing the fact that the malaria is in the blood of those who are suffering from it, and not in air or water, as was formerly thought. Says that paper:

"From time time we have heard a good deal about the attempts which have been made in various places to obtain protection from malaria by means of mechanical contrivances—wire screens, mosquito curtains, etc.—the object of which has been to prevent the access of the infected mosquitoes, and where Europeans live in the neighborhood of large numbers of natives who are beyond our control this may be, and indeed is, the only effective means of keeping the disease at bay. The native children are perennial sources of infection to the mosquitoes, and if we are to escape the disease we must keep these infected mosquitoes away during their 'biting' hours. Clearly, however, when one has to do with a whole population, there is a better way, for if over a considerable area we could but insure by the careful administration of prophylactic drugs, such as quinin, that the people shall be immune to the parasite, even tho only for a time, the very source of infection would be dried up and the disease would cease. This is the basis of the method of fighting malaria which has been recommended by Professor Koch. What is now being done in the Roman Campagna with the object of suppressing the malaria, which is so disastrous to the dwellers in that district, is founded on this idea. Professor Grassi determined to discard all mechanical arrangements and to trust to the prophylactic influence of quinin, either alone or in combination with other drugs. The results are stated to have been very encouraging. The people are regaining confidence; they stay in the place and keep their health; and altho, as is the case wherever they exist, the anopheles continue to sting, they no longer infect, being themselves free from infection. The continued success of any such method will, however, depend to a large extent upon the care with which it is carried out, and more especially upon the care taken to exclude fresh infection, a thing which is difficult to do. As, however, the area dealt with in this manner extends, this difficulty will probably much diminish. We may be sure that every care will be taken, for there is no single question of more importance to Italy at the present day than the suppression of malaria."

The Glacial Epoch and Volcanic Eruptions.—The recent outbreak of volcanoes in the Antilles gives peculiar interest to a novel and rather startling theory propounded by the German geologists Paul and Fritz Sarasin. Says *Gartenlaube* (Berlin): "Many theories have been proposed to account for the glacial epoch—or, rather, epochs—but none seems quite satisfactory. Now the Sarasins have calculated that a reduction of the average annual temperature by 7° or 8° F. would suffice to produce all the phenomena of glaciation. Such a reduction, they hold, may very well have been caused by volcanic eruptions. In the unparalleled eruption of Krakatoa in 1884 immense quantities of dust were lifted to a great height in the air. This dust remained suspended in the atmosphere for years, during which it was the cause of singular sunset effects and nocturnal 'silver clouds' observed in various parts of the world. Now, if we imagine the simultaneous eruption of a great many volcanoes, it is evident that the dust and smoke might impede the sun's rays sufficiently to bring about the small variation of annual temperature mentioned. A pleasing corollary of this ingenious theory is that, if we accept it, we must also accept the possibility of a new ice-age at any time."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A NEW form of litter for carrying the wounded has been devised by Mrs. Chadwick, wife of the captain who commanded the flag-ship *New York* in the Spanish war. It is a simple arrangement of straps and slings supporting a broad canvas seat, and weighs only three and a half pounds. The New York *Sun* says of this invention: "It is no small thing for a woman to have solved the problem which has puzzled army officers and surgeons the world over. The litter for carrying the wounded which Mrs. Chadwick has devised is being praised as the simplest, lightest, and most easily carried device of the kind yet invented."

HOW are children so often able without injury to swallow such sharp things as pins, needles, tacks, and bits of glass? Recently the matter has been explained by the investigations of Dr. Alfred Exner, of Vienna, who has conducted an elaborate series of experiments with dogs and cats, pigeons, frogs, and turtles. Says *The Saturday Evening Post*, in an article intitled "The Digestibilities of Pins": "The secret, as disclosed by Doctor Exner, lies in the fact that, when a pointed or sharp-edged body comes into contact with the lining of the stomach or intestine, the part touched contracts and puckers so as to thicken itself in that place. At the same time it withdraws itself in such a manner as to form a little pocket, and gradually twists the object around so as to turn the edge or point away, pushing the thing along. In this manner needles are turned so as to keep their points away from the membrane, and it is the same way with a pin or a piece of glass. As a rule, the delicate lining suffers no injury, and such a thing as a perforation of the intestinal wall is exceedingly rare."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS THE RELIGIOUS PRESS DECLINING?

WITHIN a comparatively short time at least three religious journals of leading influence and standing—*The Congregationalist*, *The Observer*, and *The Evangelist*—have been sold, some part of the reason being, in each case, according to the various reports, a narrowing field of influence and circulation. Recently the New York *Sun* gave an extended history of *The Observer*, together with some comments upon present conditions of religious papers generally. *The Sun* says that the former prosperity of these journals has departed, except in some cases where they "have cast off religion as a distinguishing feature, and have become substantially 'secular,'" diluting and sugaring "the little religion they contain" to suit the "more skeptical or purely esthetic taste of this time." *The Sun* says that the "handsome fortunes" that formerly were derived from papers like *The Observer* are "no longer obtainable," and that the external appearance of religious papers is "not suggestive of material prosperity."

The religious papers are generally inclined to dispute the conclusions of *The Sun*. *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (July 16) names various religious journals that are eminently prosperous as against *The Sun's* estimate:

"*The Sun's* assumption that religious papers have neither the circulation nor the influence they once wielded is not justified by the facts. It is doubtless true of individual papers, but not of religious papers as a whole. Aside from the London *Times* and *The Spectator*, there are, in our judgment, no secular papers which exert so great an influence upon the life and thought of England as *The British Weekly*, *The Christian World*, and *The Methodist Times*—all religious papers. One of these papers has an immense circulation, and we know of at least two religious papers in the United States which have a subscription list of over 100,000 each. America has never had more successful, influential, and attractive religious papers, taking into account the absence of public interest in great political and moral questions, like that of the slavery question, than *The Christian Advocate*, *The Epworth Herald*, *The Congregationalist*, *The Churchman*, *The Interior*, *The Sunday School Times*, *The Evangelist*, and other religious weeklies which could be named. These papers have adapted themselves to the changed and changing conditions which affect periodical literature. Some papers have attempted to adapt themselves to these changed conditions, but have not succeeded. A mere change in form is not sufficient. There is an indescribable something, which *The Sun* itself possesses, that makes a paper attractive to its readers, and this a paper, to be successful, must possess."

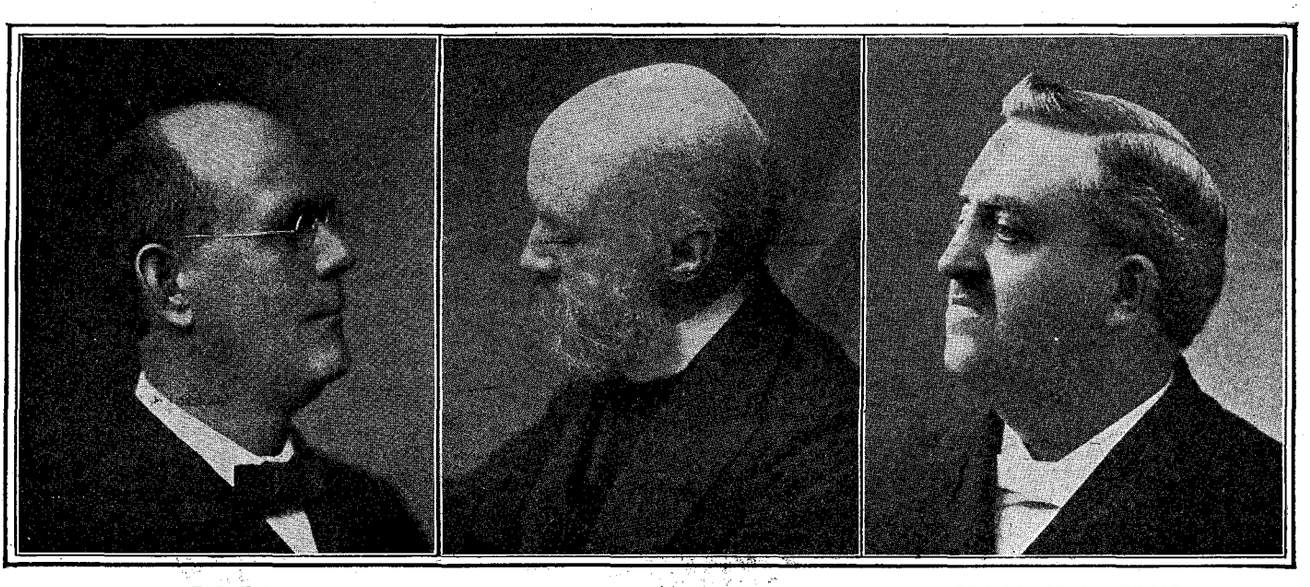
The Herald and Presbyter (Cincinnati) has a direct word as to the small profits of religious papers compared with the general impression:

"The church papers have their troubles. Their field is limited. They go to their own people and can not expect many subscribers among outsiders. Their advertising patronage is limited. They can not, and would not if they could, accept a large proportion of the advertisements which furnish the profits of daily papers and magazines. They have the competition not only of the dailies and magazines, but of a whole brood of so-called religious papers, which are in reality annexes of business enterprise or are advertising sheets pure and simple. They are continually weakened by new papers covering their own fields. Many persons think that church papers are great money-making affairs, and that publishing them is easy work. The result is papers which live for a few years, weakening the established papers, and then die or consolidate.

"In spite of all these troubles the church papers hold their own and do their work. Most of them do not pay as much as their editors could get in the pastorate. During the decade from 1890 to 1900 most of them lost money. Now they are doing better. We can not speak for all, but, so far as our paper is concerned, it has as large opportunities and is as well sustained as it ever was."

The Watchman (Boston, July 17) declares that the religious journal has a field of its own "which few secular papers will ever invade." The secular paper would suffer, for instance, should it state, as a Protestant religious paper would, the arguments or facts that make against the Roman Catholic, or *vice versa*. *The Watchman* says:

"Several years ago there seemed to be an opinion in some quarters that the day of religious, and especially of denominational, journals was passing, and that they would be superseded on the one side by the magazines and on the other by secular papers covering the field of religion. In the face of this adverse opinion religious journalism exhibited undiminished vitality, and it is now freely acknowledged that it has an undisputed province of his own. The specialty of a religious journal is the publication of religious news and the discussion of religious subjects and events. Both these branches are of peculiar interest to the circle of readers to which the religious journal appeals and of comparatively little interest to the general public."



E. E. HASS,
Editor of the Nashville *Christian Advocate*.

JAMES MONROE BUCKLEY,
Editor of the New York *Christian Advocate*.

REV. CHARLES PARKHURST,
Editor of *Zion's Herald*.

EDITORS OF RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS.—VI.

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CHRISTIAN RESOURCES OF OUR COUNTRY.

A GOOD deal has been heard and written of late regarding the decline of institutional religion and the increase of skepticism. There is a reverse side to this picture, however, and it is presented in an enthusiastic article by the Rev. C. W. Heisler, D.D., in the current issue of *The Lutheran Quarterly*. Dr. Heisler, so far from being discouraged with present religious conditions, sees evidences of "marvelous progress." He writes:

"Millions of our people make no profession of religion, but millions do, and are actively connected with the Church of Christ. The masses of the people show a decent respect for religion; indeed, one might almost claim a deep, inbred reverence for it. It is not merely a spirit of negative tolerance for Christianity that we claim, but a positive Christian sentiment. This has exhibited itself, on occasions, in the most pronounced manner. There is at least so much of it that the manager of a great opera-house in New York City was obliged to desist from reproducing the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play on the stage for fear of offending this Christian consciousness. There was enough of it recently to prevent a theatrical management from daring to represent the Holy Christ on the stage in the production of 'Ben Hur.' There was enough of it to make the ears of Colorado legislators tingle, a few years ago, when they had dared, surreptitiously, to pass a bill favoring prize-fighting. It was an easy matter so to crystallize this sentiment as to demand a special session of the legislature to repeal that odious law, and to applaud to the echo when the courts declared against its constitutionality. There was enough of it in the State of New York to insist upon the repeal of the infamous Horton prize-fight law. The Christian sentiment of this land of ours was sufficiently pronounced to flood Congress with petitions for the passage of the anti-canteen bill, and to feel outraged beyond measure by the unjustifiable nullification of that law, at the alleged dictation of the Washington whisky ring. It was strong enough, two years ago, to demand in thunder-tones that an open violator of our country's laws, a shameless insulter of America's Christian homes, should not take his seat in our national Congress. There was enough of it to drive the legalized lottery to the shores of the Southern gulf, and eventually to crowd it out into the waters of the gulf. And there is enough of it to close every one of the breathing-places of hell in this broad land, if it only could be unified and properly directed."

To those who complain of the slow growth in church-membership Dr. Heisler replies: "We now have a church-membership in the United States equal to that in all the world at the end of the seventh century. May we not cheer ourselves with this remarkable showing?" He says further:

"In 1800, the evangelical church-membership of this country was 364,872, or a ratio of 1 to 14.50 inhabitants; in 1850 the number was 3,529,988, and the ratio 1 to 6.57; in 1870 the number was 6,673,396, and the ratio 1 to 5.78 inhabitants; in 1880 the number was 10,065,973, and the ratio 1 to 4.98; in 1890 it was 13,890,523, and the ratio 1 to 4.5; in 1900 it was 17,961,351, and the ratio 1 to 4.2. That is to say, the evangelical church-membership in our country has risen in 100 years from 1 to every 14.5 of inhabitants in 1800 to 1 to 4.2 inhabitants in 1900."

Of the twenty-eight million church-members of every denomination, Dr. Heisler calculates that about six and a half millions are voters. "We need not hesitate to say," he affirms, "that in most of the voting districts of the United States the church voters, with the sentiment they can command outside of the church, are largely in the majority." The wealth controlled by Christians is obviously enormous. On this point Dr. Heisler writes:

"Our Christian resources are, first of all, of a material nature. With church property valued in 1890 at $680,000,000, and, likely, at this time, exceeding $1,000,000,000, with over $23,000,000,000 of wealth in the hands of evangelical church-members; with the Y. M. C. A. owning property used exclusively for religious purposes, valued at $21,500,000, the Church of Christ in our midst can scarcely be said to be very poverty-stricken, nor can it exclaim 'Silver and gold have I none.'"

Turning from the material to the intellectual, the showing is held to be no less remarkable. There are 160,000 clergymen in this country; and Dr. Heisler computes that eighty per cent. of our 12,000 college professors and from sixty to sixty-five per cent. of the 160,000 students in our higher educational institutions are professing Christians. "Think of the hundreds of thousands of Christian homes of this land," he adds; "of the millions on millions of copies of positively religious periodicals; of the hundreds and thousands of religious books and pamphlets issued annually from our presses; of the multiplied thousands of copies of the sacred Scriptures circulated every year, and you will get some faint conception of the intellectual factors entering into the Christian resources of the United States." Dr. Heisler concludes:

"We may but mention the profoundly spiritual aspect of many of these resources, so hastily passed over. With over twenty-eight millions naming the name of Christ among us; with religious devotion flowering out in a host of 10,000 consecrated young Christians in the Student Volunteer movement; with the multiplied Christian activities of our Young People's Societies; with such organizations as the American Bible Society, the American Sunday-School Union; with such a spirit as made possible that most remarkable Ecumenical Missionary Conference in New York City two years ago; with larger Christian giving and purer Christian living among us, we may well rejoice for the specifically spiritual side of these Christian resources. Certainly we may venture to maintain that never has there been such true-hearted consecration and profound personal loyalty to the Lord Christ in this land as there is to-day. Never have our Christian resources been so pronounced, so conspicuous, as at the present."

A CALL FOR A NEW PURITANISM.

WE are accustomed to regard the Puritan and the present-day Unitarian as very far removed in their conceptions of God and of the duties of man. In the organ of the Unitarians, *The Christian Register* (July 3), we find, however, a strong tribute to the Puritanism of the seventeenth century and a call for its revival in a "modernized" form. The editor is commenting upon a letter from a reader who admits that he is, perhaps, a Puritan, since his first desire in this world is "a family of pure-hearted boys and unsullied girls," and he has determined not to admit into his home any daily paper which, by its advertisements or its records of crime, threatens to thwart this desire. Remarking on the term Puritan as thus used, the editor goes on to say:

"We believe in a revival of modernized Puritanism. The Puritanism of the seventeenth century was a marvelous product—just as good a product of manhood as the age could conceive. It was a combination of courage, of self-government, of unselfishness, and godliness. The emphasis was not too strongly placed on 'other-worldliness.' That was a later and meaner social resultant. The Puritan proper had, however, this trouble to labor with: his literature was the Bible; and, if anything else, it was, in the main, a narrow interpretation of the Bible. His preachers reiterated Hebrew customs, codes, history, traditions, and pronounced them the eternal law of God—without possibility of amendment or abridgment. The Puritan creed and code were therefore necessarily the Old-Testament code and creed. In his relations to the aborigines the Puritan had in view the relations of the Jews to the Canaanites. In his 'Conquest of Canaan,' President Dwight illustrated the militant spirit of Puritanism that held sway to the end of the eighteenth century. It had provoked two centuries of war and obliterated nations. The humaner thought of Jesus was overshadowed by the fact that the old semibarbaric code of ten centuries before Jesus was considered to be the moral law still in operation. These old Hebraic conceptions of ethics are now well out of our religious thinking and our social purposing The modern law and Gospel takes in Darwin as well as Moses. There is room for a new Puritanism—a religion and a sociology combined; for that was what the old Puritanism amounted to. This new social and religious thought

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will be keyed to the Golden Rule. It will be charged with a purpose to make rightness the law of the world."

The Register predicts that this new Puritanism will arrive, and will make an end of some of our modern evil forces:

"Just what voice this new Puritanism will have in a daily press we need not consider; but it will certainly put an end to those degenerating influences that rule more tyrannically than Charles II. and his beastly court. Considering all the science and light that is the revelation and inspiration of our era, the one chiefest wonder is that we are still the victims of polluting social forces. We believe, however, that we are on the eve of a nobler day. The nineteenth century, with all its failures, was a triumph for righteousness. The twentieth century has a mission inconceivably greater. While we find it easy to prognosticate material evolution of a startling character, we have just as good reason to trust in the moral evolution that has never failed the world. What would our mechanical development amount to but for an ethical progress that in thought-grasp and moral-purposing can keep pace with it?"

A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE.

PROF. WILLIAM JAMES, of Harvard, "the great American psychologist," as the London *Spectator* calls him, has published a book of 500 pages on "The Varieties of Religious Experience." The volume consists of his twenty Gifford Lectures on Natural Religion, delivered at Edinburgh in 1901–1902. These lectures treat neither of theology nor ecclesiasticism, but exclusively with the personal and psychological side of religion—"the feelings, acts, and experiences of individual men in their solitude, so far as they apprehend themselves to stand in relation to whatever they may consider the divine." In Professor James's own words, he has "loaded the lectures with concrete examples" of religious experience, and has chosen these from "among the extremer expressions of religious temperament." It is next to impossible, therefore, to summarize the book satisfactorily, or do much more than state some of his conclusions.

The chapter which the London *Spectator* regards as the most interesting chapter of the book and the keynote to the whole is the one on religious conversion. Professor James's conclusions in this chapter are thus epitomized by *The Spectator* in a two-column review (July 12):

"The contradictions within and without us—the struggle between our two natures and the conflicting facts of the world—cause, he believes, the mental distress in which so many thinking men live or have lived at some period of their lives. Conversion he takes to mean some sort of unification of these conflicting elements—a reconciliation not arising from reason but from insight. Exactly what creed is adopted by such converts is not a point which interests Mr. James; the fact which is for him of so much significance is simply this, that those who experienced this reconciliation 'did find something welling up in their inner consciousness by which their extreme sadness could be overcome.' That those who have been in the 'mystical state' of conversion find it absolutely authoritative and convincing is, Mr. James considers, reasonable enough. They have no reasonable ground, however, for demanding that those outside this state should accept their revelations uncritically; but the fact of the commonness of their experience does establish a presumption that the visible world is part of a more spiritual universe from which it draws its chief significance, and that 'the conscious person is continuous with a wider self through which saving experiences may come.' The usual effect of such experience, whether it be sudden or gradual, is the 'sense of the presence of a higher and friendly Power,' 'the disappearance of all fear from one's life, the quite indescribable and inexplicable feeling of an inner serenity.' . . . . . .

'But how does this triumph of the subconscious self come about? There is, according to Mr. James, 'documentary evidence' that it comes in various ways—suddenly, as if by miracle; gradually, as if by nature. It comes at all periods of life to persons of all opinions. One of the commonest forerunners of this triumph is a sense of utter weariness, of incapacity to carry on the struggle any longer, a ceasing to care. 'Our emotional brain-centers strike work, and we relapse into temporary apathy. So long as the egoistic worry of the sick soul guards the door the expansive confidence of the soul of faith gains no entrance; but let the former faint away, even for a moment, and the latter can profit by the opportunity.' Such a crisis may occur to individuals or to communities."

Professor James's own philosophical conclusions as to immortality, Christianity, etc., are suggested rather than stated in the final lecture and in a postscript. As to the reality of what we call the divine, he says:

"Name it the mystical region, or the supernatural region, whichever you choose. So far as our ideal impulses originate in this region (and most of them do originate in it, for we find them possessing it in a way for which we can not articulately account), we belong to it in a more intimate sense than that in which we belong to the visible world, for we belong in the most intimate sense wherever our ideals belong. Yet the unseen region in question is not merely ideal, for it produces effects in this world. When we commune with it, work is actually done upon our finite personality, for we are turned into new men, and consequences in the way of conduct follow in the natural world upon our regenerative change. But that which produces effects within another reality must be termed a reality itself, so I feel as if we had no philosophic excuses for calling the unseen or mystical world unreal.

"God is the natural appellation, for us Christians at least, for the supreme reality, so I will call this higher part of the universe by the name of God. We and God have business with each other; and in opening ourselves to His influence our deepest destiny is fulfilled. The universe, at those parts of it which our personal being constitutes, takes a turn genuinely for the worse or for the better in proportion as each one of us fulfils or evades God's demands. As far as this goes I probably have you with me, for I only translate into schematic language what I may call the instinctive belief of mankind: God is real because He produces real effects"

And again on the same subject:

"I believe the pragmatic way of taking religion to be the deeper way. It gives it body as well as soul, it makes it claim, as everything real must claim, some characteristic realm of fact as its very own. What the more characteristically divine facts are, apart from the actual inflow of energy in the faith-state and the prayer-state, I know not, but the over-belief on which I am ready to make my personal venture is that they exist. The whole drift of my education goes to persuade me that the world of our present consciousness is only one out of many worlds of consciousness that exist, and that those other worlds must contain experiences which have a meaning for our life also; and that altho in the main their experiences and those of this world keep discrete, yet the two become continuous at certain points, and higher energies filter in. By being faithful in my poor measure to this over-belief, I seem to myself to keep more sane and true. I *can*, of course, put myself into the sectarian scientist's attitude, and imagine vividly that the world of sensations and of scientific laws and objects may be all. But whenever I do this, I hear that inward monitor of which W. K. Clifford once wrote, whispering the word 'bosh!' Humbug is humbug, even tho it bear the scientific name, and the total expression of human experience, as I view it objectively, invincibly urges me beyond the narrow 'scientific' bounds. Assuredly, the real world is of a different temperament—more intricately built than physical science allows. So my objective and my subjective conscience both hold me to the over-belief which I express. Who knows whether the faithfulness of individuals here below to their own poor over-beliefs may not actually help God in turn to be more effectively faithful to His own greater tasks?"

Professor James professes his inability to accept either popular Christianity or scholastic theism. He classes himself among the "supernaturalists of the piecemeal or crasser type." He is ignorant, he says, of Buddhism; but as he apprehends the Buddhis-

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tic doctrine of Karma he agrees in principle with it. On the subject of immortality he says:

"Religion, in fact, for the great majority of our own race *means* immortality, and nothing else. God is the producer of immortality; and whoever has doubts of immortality is written down as an atheist without further trial. I have said nothing in my lectures about immortality or the belief therein, for to me it seems a secondary point. If our ideals are only cared for in 'eternity,' I do not see why we might not be willing to resign their care to other hands than ours. Yet I sympathize with the urgent impulse to be present ourselves, and in the conflict of impulses, both of them so vague yet both of them noble, I know not how to decide. It seems to me that it is eminently a case for facts to testify. Facts, I think, are yet lacking to prove 'spirit-return,' tho I have the highest respect for the patient labors of Messrs. Myers, Hodgson, and Hyslop, and am somewhat impressed by their favorable conclusions. I consequently leave the matter open."

Commenting upon Professor James's conclusions *The Congregationalist* (July'12) speaks as follows:

"There is nothing in the conclusions of this book which contradicts the great central teachings of Christianity—its thought of God's present fatherhood, the Holy Spirit's race-wide teaching, and the opportunities which open to faith and obedience. On the other hand, it clears away by its inductive study and statement in terms of psychology many difficulties of thought. It stands on the threshold of an open door and points to the space within with an assurance that it is not empty. And in the space within the Christian finds himself face to face with the Father whom he knows through Christ."

NOVELTIES IN "CHURCH ENTERTAINMENT."

THE prediction was recently made by a sarcastic Western minister that the only way in which it would soon be possible to maintain an interest in church work in some places would be by means of "the continuous vaudeville." This statement has been accepted by some, not, of course, as literally true, but as aptly indicating certain conditions, and it has elicited considerable comment both jocular and caustic. The New York *Times*, indeed, ventures to observe that "the stream of tendency seems to have set rather strongly in the direction of a fulfilment of this prophecy." It continues:

"Billiards, ping-pong, hops, amateur theatricals, secular concerts, legerdemain, charades, sociables, fairs, suppers primarily for purposes of revenue, music of doubtful sacredness—if there is a dividing line between the sacred and secular in music; all of these have come to be recognized as adjuncts of more or less value in church work. The underlying idea seems to be to make the church an attractive social club, and thus bring within its sphere of influence many who value a church connection at the outset chiefly for the social opportunities it offers. It would be difficult to find a serious objection to this view of so much of the work of a church as may properly be considered secular. There may be a line which it would be dangerous to cross, but where it lies would probably be as difficult to define as is the Alaska boundary."

These remarks are emphasized by the fact that a New York church lately engaged a "young woman nineteen years old in a pure white dress" to give variety to the Sabbath devotions by whistling solos. It was no ordinary whistling, according to press accounts, but the whistling of a finished musician. This is probably the first time that a woman's whistling was ever made part of the service in a church, and the event is made the subject of many remarks. The Philadelphia *Church Standard* (Prot. Episc.) refers to the incident in a biting tone, declaring that "among all the tricks of pseudo-religion to draw a congregation" this New York church "appears to have discovered and appropriated the most whimsical." Why not dismiss the minister and engage the whistler in his place? it suggests; adding that "she will certainly draw, and her religious influence can not possibly be feebler than that of a man whose congregation has to be 'delighted' by such devices." The New York *Tribune* comments in equally caustic terms on this "ecclesiastical variety show." "Those throughout the land," it says, "who desire to see our churches attract worshipers by beautiful and fitting means, musical and other, not by theatrical novelties in dubious taste, will hardly welcome this latest innovation and approach to a canary choir." The Baltimore *News* is less severe:

"The young woman meant no harm, and the church meant none. They simply did not know. They sinned through ignorance, and their ignorance is shared by very many people who, tho they would not offend so glaringly, yet do nevertheless offend frequently and in many ways. Possibly things will have to get worse before they get better. But they are bad enough now. Two things could be done which would help matters greatly. First, the ministers ought to be trained in church music; and secondly, they should have supreme power over the choirs. And they should use their power."

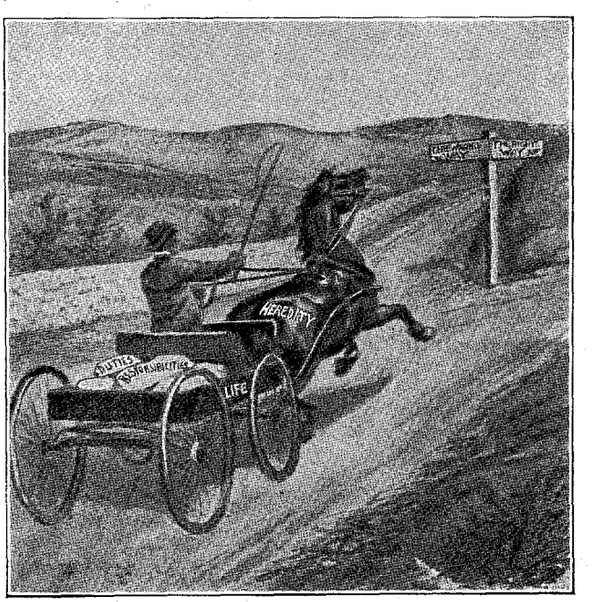
Another remarkable church novelty of a very different sort is reported from Washington, Ind., where one of the imaginative conceptions of the late Edward Bellamy has become a partial reality. Every church in the city has been furnished with a telephonic connection which enables those who desire to do so to listen to the church services in their homes. According to a despatch in the Philadelphia *Press:*

"The system is the first of its kind in this country, and was installed under the directions of Cassius Alley, who is the inventor of the scheme. The results were highly satisfactory. The entire service was clearly heard throughout.

"The telephone company ran a number of temporary lines to the homes of invalid church-members and to the hospitals, so that those unable to attend the services at church and who couldn't afford to rent a telephone might be able to lie upon their bed of pain and listen to the services by telephone."

The New York *Freeman's Journal* (Rom. Cath.) views this and similar innovations with some alarm. "This twentieth-century sort of Protestantism," it says, "in so far as it renders the discharge of religious duties easy, will undoubtedly prove popular." It continues:

"This transformation in the character of many Protestant churches was what was to be expected from the inroads upon faith that have been made in recent years. With the Bible, the Protestant rule of faith, discredited, it is only natural that what is tantamount to a revolution should ensue in the Protestant churches. The old order passeth, giving way to the new, in which 'continuous vaudeville' promises to hold a conspicuous place."



HEREDITY PULLS, BUT YOU MUST DRIVE.
—*The Ram's Horn* (Chicago).

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE ANTI-CLERICAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

THE French Premier, M. Combes, having gone energetically to work to enforce the law regulating the religious orders, riotous demonstrations have ensued. There were violent scenes in Paris when the police faced the monks and nuns and proceeded to execute their orders. In some parts of France the peasantry gathered in front of the convents and offered resistance to the police. The Government remained firm and the violence of the first outbreak has subsided. The crisis originated when the Government some weeks ago ordered the closing of 135 denominational schools whose teaching staffs were composed of monks and nuns. But the religious schools of the old established foundations were not disturbed. The schools particularly aimed at are those newly established by religious orders in a manner interpreted by the Government as being contrary to the associations law. When the trouble began, Premier Combes said that "the Government is determined to bear down all opposition. . . . This first act on our part will shortly be followed by others." *The Tablet* (London), organ of the Roman Catholic Church in England, says:

"At Alençon, where some Christian Brothers taught in a school belonging to a company whose salaried servants they were, the police went to the institution a few minutes after six in the evening and gave them ten minutes to clear out. The Brothers remonstrated, but, yielding to force, hurried out of the building and found shelter with a neighboring family. Meanwhile the police had been busy sealing the windows and doors. . . . At Plougonver, near Crehen, in the Cotes du Nord, where there was a school for boarders and day scholars, kept by nuns, the boarders and the Sisters were allowed three hours to leave the building. In vain the Sisters pleaded for time to send word to the parents of their little charges, some of whom came from a distance. The head of the police simply answered: 'I have my orders and I shall carry them out.' These are examples of what has been done in the name of Republican liberty in France during the last few days with the sanction of the President of the republic on the recommendation of M. Combes. Those in England who lift up hands in horror at the descriptions of Irish evictions seem to have no word of condemnation for these scenes of brutality in France enacted against religious men and women and the children committed to their charge. Called to an account in the Chamber, M. Combes gloried in his work, as necessary for the safety of the republic. It was, he said, only the first act, but it would quickly be followed by others if the Chamber only strengthened his arm by its approval. This appeal to the gallery and its passions won him the majority he called for, and now, in the pause between the first act and the second of his anti-Clerical campaign, it is of some importance to consider what that second act is to be. It seems little doubtful, judging from the Premier's speech, that the second act will, like the first, be an attack on the schools kept by religious, in order to do away, as far as possible, with liberty of teaching, so far as the church is concerned. The law against the congregations is to be applied by this new Government 'with firmness and without weakness,' that is, arbitrarily and mercilessly."

Meanwhile the parliamentary session has come to an end after an exciting interpellation by a champion of the monks and nuns and the passing of a vote of confidence in the ministry. Of the majority in the Chamber the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), anti-ministerial, says:

"This incoherent majority subsists entirely through the systematic exploitation of one gross passion—anti-Clericalism. It is made up of men of varied ideas and varied interests. It comprises Revolutionaries, Socialists, and a considerable number of the indifferent and the uncertain who conceal their ignorance of all political questions under the anonymous mask of Radicalism. . . . It remains to be seen if these ferocious sectaries will go on to the end. Not that there can be a moment's doubt of their audacity. They have the intrepidity of ignorance and the obstinacy of narrow-mindedness. But it is not certain that they will succeed. May there not be other men in the republic besides some hundreds of self-satisfied Jacobins and headstrong sectaries?"

The Radical newspapers are urging the Government on to "energy," and there is a disposition to berate the Premier for allowing the Clericals to overawe him. The *Intransigéant* (Paris) prints cartoons in which M. Combes is shown in the garb of a priest exchanging friendly greetings with "the Clerical enemy." The idea is that the French Premier is only pretending to be anti-Clerical. The *Lanterne* (Paris) entreats M. Combes to be less forbearing to the religious orders. Journals of an opposite political complexion comment in a different strain, of course. The *Gaulois* (Paris) says it was a great blunder ever to have followed the Pope's advice and given support to the republic. A more independent view of the situation is from a German paper, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. This organ thinks French anti-Clericalism may have very far-reaching effects upon European politics:

"Notwithstanding various conflicts with the clergy and in spite of many provocations to agitation against the religious orders, there long prevailed in the dominant political circles of the republic a desire to carry out a Catholic policy. The idea that France was the eldest daughter of the universal church long determined the course of the Republicans at the head of the Government. It was deemed a certainty that the Holy Father could rely upon the support and protection of France. Political consequences were thought to be imminent from this fact. The future will reveal what plans were then made by the papal court in conjunction with the French Foreign Office. The anti-French sentiments of Crispi and his followers were based upon the fear that France was coquetting with the idea of converting Italy into a theocratic republic. France, partly in consequence of her vengeance policy [against Germany] was politically isolated. She sought an ally. This ally she long thought to be the Vatican, and the Vatican was not averse. In gratitude it bade the French clergy 'recognize' the republic. Times have changed. . . . Upon the basis of anti-Clericalism the more prominent and energetic of the republican parties have got together. But the very men who fight Clericalism were and are the most faithful supporters of the vengeance policy against Germany."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ITALY'S NEW OUTLOOK.

THE steady rise of Italy in political and industrial importance during the past decade is attracting European notice. All the Powers are now paying her an amount of attention which *The Times* (London) aptly calls "flattering." A writer in the *Temps* (Paris) has been hinting that England regards Italy's growing importance with uneasiness. Italy has come to a good understanding with France. She has renewed the Triple Alliance upon terms highly favorable to herself and her position in the Mediterranean is now enviable. The ministerial *Tribuna* (Rome) defines Italy's Mediterranean policy to be the cultivation of friendship with Great Britain and with France. With the last-named country Italy has come to an understanding which makes the relations of these Latin sisters to each other most cordial. The idea that this understanding renders Great Britain uneasy is repudiated by the London *Times*. It may be observed that the agreement between Italy and France binds the former country, in the words of the London daily, "not to be the instrument or the auxiliary of aggression against France," and it "now applies to British aggression in the Mediterranean as well as to German aggression on the Meuse." However, there is another side to Italian affairs besides this complicated one of diplomacy. Dr. Gustavo Tosti, the distinguished Italian publicist, has an article on the financial and industrial outlook of Italy

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in *The American Journal of Sociology* (Chicago). He observes:

"There is something else in Italy besides the art-galleries, the ruins of Pompeii, and the prolific tho somewhat primitive peasantry from which our emigration is chiefly derived. This something is 'the real nation'—a growing community of active, enterprising, high-spirited citizens, who are fully alive to the exigencies of our time and are not lost in a Buddhistic contemplation of the past, however glorious. They are the true representatives of the country in its younger energies. In spite of obstacles arising from scantiness of natural resources and from social conditions created by centuries of misgovernment, oppression, and political disruption, they are striving to build up a modern Italy on the lines of industrial and commercial activity which have made other nations successful in the world's competition."

Dr. Tosti, who, by the way, is now the Italian vice-consul in New York, points out that Italy has a sound budget, "probably one of the most solid of Europe." He concludes that "the vital issue for Italy is her transformation into a great industrial Power":

"The work already accomplished in this direction gives evidence of the untiring energy and the complex aptitudes of the race. If only the efforts of both Government and nation were strenuously bent toward the practical solution of the technical problems involved in the proposed substitution of electricity for coal, Italy, with her immense reservoir of water-power, with her ever-increasing population, with her healthy current of emigration destined to open up new markets and outlets for her production, would soon be in a position to become a prominent factor in the industrial movement of the world. The twentieth century would thus see the most striking instance yet witnessed of Latin vitality."

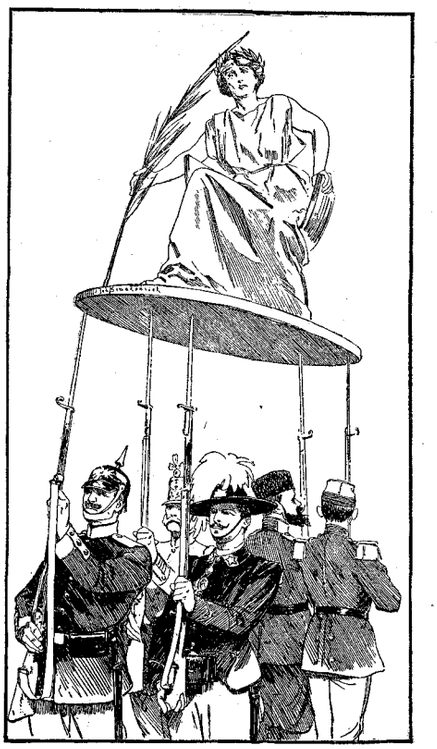
GERMANY MENACED BY THE NAVY.

FAMILIAR as Europe has become with Emperor William's activity in connection with his navy, the subject remains a never-failing source of comment. It is believed that in a comparatively few years the German potentate will assert the existence of his navy in a way calculated to make it an unpleasant fact to the United States and England. But now a view finds expression according to which the German navy may turn out a sort of "white elephant." The burden may crush the fatherland instead of the foreign land. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) considers the German navy from this point of view:

"The first German Emperor having made Germany a great military power, William II. is striving to make her a great naval power. He has just asserted his intention anew in a speech at Crefeld. The army, he says, protects the country, but there must be a great navy to defend the commercial flag of Germany. He added his conviction that every new war-vessel was an additional guaranty of peace. As regards this last part of the speech, it can only be accepted as a new form of the paradox which persists in seeing pledges of peace in great armaments. No doubt there would be hesitation in attacking a power possessing such redoubtable means of defense, but it must not be overlooked that a nation controlling such forces will be fatally disposed in certain cases, to use them against another nation whose resources are the objects of envy. Besides, we have so developed means of defense that peace has become more costly than war. Our economic situation is more menaced by the enormous sacrifices we have to make to defend ourselves from possible attack by our neighbors than it would be in consequence of the attack itself."

As regards Germany's need of protecting her commerce by means of a navy, this critic has a decided opinion:

"The German war navy, as it exists to-day, amply suffices to protect the possessions and the interests of Germany. But what the Emperor wants is to create a fleet on a scale sufficient to assure Germany new conquests, that is, to make her a naval power in the same sense that she is a military power. Is the undertaking possible? It may be doubted, at any rate, if it be capable of realization in any near future, first because the Germans are not a maritime people like the English and a great portion of the French, and finally because the German colonial empire has not yet attained the development that renders a great naval force necessary to protect it. The British navy developed only as the British empire developed. It was a logical, regular growth, corresponding to a need. Germany, on the contrary, wants to acquire a war navy powerful enough to assure her new possessions, as we have already said. Is she politically in a position to realize these ambitions? If not, Germany will be fatally compelled to maintain a naval force much in excess of her resources and her needs, and she will ruin herself by the development of her fleet in the way that England would ruin herself by the development of a formidable land army."



PEACE IN EUROPE.

GODDESS OF PEACE: "I was never on so lofty a pedestal before—upheld by the bayonets of the Dual Alliance and the Triple Alliance."
—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

Instructive, in the light of this opinion, is the summary of Germany's naval activities presented in the following paragraph from *Public Opinion* (London):

"The German naval budget for the year 1902 provides for a total expenditure of about £10,500,000 [about $52,500,000], whereof some five and a half millions will be for new construction and repairs. No less than nine ironclads are under construction, without including the *Kaiser-Karl-der-Grosse*, approaching completion, and the *Kaiser-Barbarossa*, which is practically finished. The battle-ships will be of two types, of 11,900 tons and 13,000 tons displacement respectively. Of the larger type, two not yet named were laid down in 1901. For each of these a vote of £282,300 [$1,411,500] is to be taken. Upon the other two, one of which will be built at Wilhelmshaven, only a small sum will be spent. The total cost of a 13,000-ton battle-ship is estimated at about £1,243,000 [$6,215,000] and they will carry four guns of 11-inch caliber of a new type, expected to fire two shots in three minutes; eighteen 7-inch quick-firers; twenty-four smaller guns; and six torpedo-tubes. The speed is to be 19 knots."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RAS MAKONNEN.

RAS MAKONNEN, the celebrated Abyssinian soldier and statesman, is the man of the day in the European press. He is the nephew of Menelik, his age is about forty, and he is the hero of Adowa, the battle at which the forces of Abyssinia vindicated the national title to a position among the Powers of the world. The word Ras is Makonnen's official title, he having been raised to that rank by Menelik, who placed him at the head of an army of 60,000 men. The visit of Ras Makonnen to France, his interview with the President of the republic, and his first sight of a military review in Europe were all supposed by the

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continental press to foreshadow important developments in the Abyssinian situation. But the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"Ras Makonnen is a general, which is a preliminary qualification. He arrives on the eve of the great national review at Longchamp. He is already introduced to Frenchmen as the promoter of the treaties of 1894 and 1895, which heralded the agreement between France and Abyssinia. And he is looked upon as one of those whose services were of the most practical worth in the march of the Bonchamps mission toward the Nile, where it was expected to meet the Marchand mission and to solve by a backstairs policy and for all time the Egyptian question. . . . Already he is compared to Hannibal. '*Rome pleure encore ses légions décimées.*' But what would be distressing were it not amusing—amusing, for it can do no harm since no one is any longer to be duped by it—is the incurable habit of a certain number of leaders of Parisian opinion of mixing up their Anglophobia with matters with which that venom is chemically unfitted to commingle. Ras Makonnen is, no doubt, sufficiently astute to know how to distinguish between noisy phrases and the real thing. He and the Negus are aware that Abyssinian independence is menaced by no one, and he himself well knows that during his stay here his imperial master, whose one dream is to steer clear of international politics and to avoid meddlers, whether French, Russian, or English, has authorized no conversations on any other themes than those pertaining to the peaceful economic development of his territories."

Yet it can not be denied that the public reception given him in Paris was enthusiastic. The *Temps* (Paris) gives much space to him and his career, saying:

"Ras Makonnen has remained an Abyssinian in every fiber of his being. Like Theodorus, like Menelik himself, whose ardor for progress is more aggressive, he longs for a civilized Ethiopia, but above all an Ethiopia finding within herself the material for her own regeneration. In this respect the Abyssinians are the Japanese of Africa."

Information of a personal nature regarding Ras Makonnen is interspersed in the editorial conjecture concerning him and his diplomatic secrets. He has the absolute confidence of Menelik, and he still looks young. He has fine eyes, a black curly beard, and white silk pantaloons. "His shoulders are covered with a gold-fringed bertha and he wears a green hat with a broad brim. His stockings are green and his shoes are yellow." He intends to present King Edward with a quantity of ivory, two zebras, and five lions.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

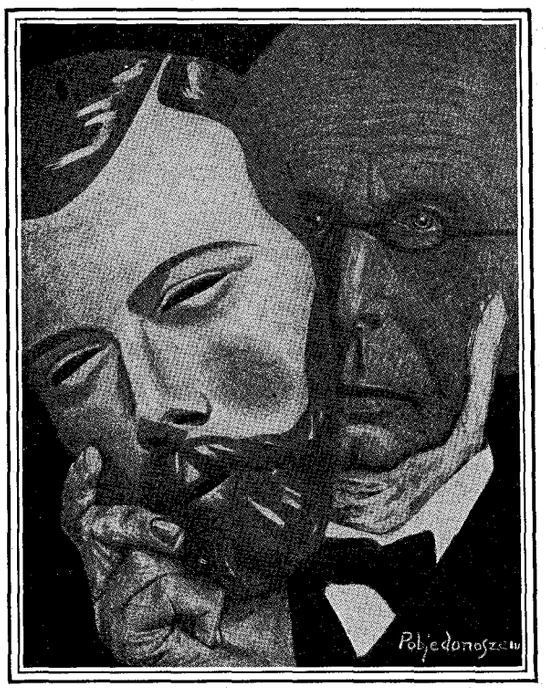
RUSSIA'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST TRUSTS.

WITH a great flourish of trumpets and much beating of tom-toms, the Russian Government has taken the field against trusts. The European press regards the movement with feelings akin to that of the author of Don Quixote when his hero went after the wind-mills. In other words there is not much disposition to regard the enterprise seriously. There is even some intimation that Russia's passion for reforming the world, first evinced in her summoning of the peace conference, is taking her far from home. The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) thinks the Powers will refrain from being mixed up in these proceedings. *The Daily News* (London) is even more emphatic:

"The Russian Minister of Finance has made a very interesting move in proposing an international congress on the question of trusts, tho we have our doubts whether the Powers will welcome it with any enthusiasm. M. Witte is obviously fighting for Russian interests first and foremost. Russia is struggling slowly and laboriously into the position of a manufacturing country, and the practise of 'dumping' adopted by the trusts in their export trade is bound to affect very seriously the efforts to start and foster struggling industries. Germany and Austria, which have organized their trades to a great extent on the syndicate or cartel basis, are certainly not likely to see eye-to-eye with M. Witte here."

The Powers are likely to look askance at the Russian proposal through a fear that international action may hamper the free growth of national industries associated in combinations:

"M. Witte's idea is to check the trust in its practise of underselling in foreign markets, and to put a stop, by some means or other, to what he calls the artificial depression of prices. But what does it matter to a great exporting country whether its manufacturers are pushing ahead by artificial methods or not? Trade is trade, and so long as the returns are mounting up ministers of trade will not trouble their heads about anything further. If their own countries suffer from the operations of foreign trusts they can raise their tariffs, as M. Witte threatens to do. Moreover, who is to say whether a given concern is selling below a fair and reasonable price? And is it to be made an offense that manufacturers put their goods on the markets at a figure which the international censor reprobates, or that railways are managed, as in Germany, with a view to the promotion of trade instead of the realization of dividends? That the trusts will, sooner or later, have to settle their account with the state is pretty clear. The consumer and the workman will see to that."



RUSSIA'S INTERNAL POLICY.

When Pobiedonoscheff puts the mask on he thinks the outside world regards him as the herald of peace. —*Ulk.*

The "progressivet errorization of the Russian press" renders its views on the subject quite perfunctory. The St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Evening Post* (New York) says that "outside of St. Petersburg and Moscow, the daily press is subjected to preliminary censorship; that is, no article may be published which has not been sanctioned by a Government official assigned especially to review its matter. The press of the two capitals is free from this burden, but may be, and is, called to a strict accounting by the censorship." Russian press opinion of trusts is thus worth little.

The aspect of the situation to which the Powers must give their attention is the absence of accurate information regarding trusts and their methods, declares the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin):

"The question we wish to see answered is whether those trusts whose influence is most threatening have sprung up spontaneously or whether they derive their strength from some defect in the state of the law. We have in mind protective tariffs more particularly. Protective tariffs are justified by the plea that they benefit labor. The question is whether they really benefit favored classes. It is evident that in the United States the tariff raises the trusts and the trusts raise the tariff."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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ROYAL UPS AND DOWNS IN SERVIA.

THE trip to Russia of King Alexander and Queen Draga, of Servia, and their visit to the Czar Nicholas and the Czarina Alexandra (decided upon ever since the marriage of the Servian couple and hitherto delayed by embarrassing circumstances), have been definitely arranged at last as regards time and place. The visit will be made in the Crimea, at Livadia, at the end of September or early in October. The Russian minister of foreign affairs, Count Lamsdorf, the president of the Servian Council, Doctor Vouitch, and other dignitaries will "assist." King Alexander and Queen Draga will return home, says the Paris *Temps*, with increased prestige and rehabilitated by this recognition. But a fly in the ointment is thus indicated:

"Had nature been more propitious to the entreaties of a queen convinced that a woman's vocation—still more that of a king's consort—is to become a mother, and had bestowed upon Alexander and Draga an heir, the Czar and Czarina were to have held the longed-for infant over the baptismal font by proxy. Heaven, which brings to pass so many miracles, has denied this joy to Queen Draga."

The question of the succession to the throne in Servia remains open and will remain open as long as Queen Draga fails to realize maternity's joys, says the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels). But the person officially designated as heir to the throne will be Prince Mirko, son of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, and brother of the Queen of Italy. So says the *Zastava*, a Servian journal. The correspondent of the London *Times* gives this information about Prince Mirko:

"From an Austro-Hungarian standpoint Prince Mirko, is, perhaps, the least acceptable of all probable candidates for the Servian crown, as his accession would inevitably constitute an important advance toward the realization of a Greater Servia, or the union under one sovereign of the different branches of the Servian race. The marriage in July, 1899, of the Montenegrin heir-apparent, Prince Danilo, to Duchess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, has up to the present remained without issue. It is thus not impossible that Prince Mirko, or one of his descendants, may one day succeed to the Montenegrin throne. If in the mean time he were to become King of Servia, the bulk of the Servian people would be actually united, and the larger kingdom thus created could scarcely fail to exert a powerful attraction upon the orthodox Servian inhabitants of Hungary and the occupied provinces."

Prince Mirko is also deemed a source of future trouble to Servia by no less well informed an authority than the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest). The Prince was recently married to a young lady who has certain shadowy claims to membership in the Servian royal family. To add to the troubles of the Servian royal couple, a question of veracity has arisen in connection with a recent revolutionary attempt alleged to be in the interest of Prince Karageorgevitch, the pretender to the Servian throne. The *Neue Tageblatt* (Vienna) says the revolutionary attempt was a "put-up job" intended to manufacture sympathy for King Alexander and Queen Draga.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAPTAIN MAHAN ON BRITISH IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

OUR Civil War, Parnell's Irish agitation, and the future solidification of the British empire are shown to have a philosophical connection by Captain A. T. Mahan, the famous naval expert. He wrote in *The National Review* (London), under the title "Motives to Imperial Federation":

"Within the last twenty years Great Britain has passed through two crises which should appeal strongly to the attention and intelligence—if not also to the practical sympathy—of Americans. Not only have they an analogy to problems we ourselves have met and solved in the course of our national existence, but the result to which they tend, by confirming the power of the British empire, will probably strengthen likewise the external policy of the United States during the next generation. Interest, due in any case, is emphasized by the fact that the issue at stake has been the same in both these momentous instances. Under all superficial divergences and misleading appearances, the real question about Ireland and about South Africa has been, 'Shall Great Britain exist as an empire, or shall it fall to pieces by a series of willing or tolerated secessions?' As Joseph said to Pharaoh concerning the two visions of the lean kine and the blasted ears—The dream is one."

Imperial federation, on the other hand, "will dignify and enlarge each state and each citizen that enters its fold," a statement which promps the London *Times* to say, among other things:

"Federation can not be achieved without some surrender on the part of its members. It implies, according to Captain Mahan, the acceptance by the mother country of some constitutional restraint on her control of the foreign affairs of the empire. It implies the acceptance by the colonies of a definite obligation to share the burdens that empire entails. It would be premature and injudicious to do more than indicate one or two of the main obstacles which the wisdom and the patriotism of the British peoples have to overcome. That they will overcome them sooner or later we confidently believe."

"The thoughtful American author, who writes with the advantage of long training in historical study, directs his attention chiefly to the British empire," says *The Standard* (London):

"But he illustrates his main subject by comparison with the great movement toward national unity which formed, out of the original thirteen colonies, the republic of which he is a citizen. In the case of the United States, the creation of a nation from a number of independent communities was brought about rather by external pressure than by the spontaneous wish of the individual parts. There was a slow development, the beginnings of which may be traced to times before the establishment of American independence, down to the Civil War, which must be considered to have ended all separatist tendencies forever. The series of events, and the causes which have brought England to the eve of the day when the question of a closer federation of the empire must be considered, differ widely from those which constitute the history of the United States. Yet there is this in common between them—that it was the sudden realization of a pressing peril to national unity that aroused both peoples."

POINTS OF VIEW.

GERMAN COMIC PAPERS.—The "brutal tone" of Germany's funny papers in dealing with British affairs is severely censured by the *Börsenzeitung* (Berlin). This authority says that these journals powerfully affect public opinion, as "millions of Germans form their political views from them." The Berlin sheet particularly condemns the cartoons which have been aimed at King Edward and which represent him as a fat old fool.

FRANCO-ITALIAN CORDIALITY.—Minister of Foreign Affairs Delcassé of France, in a recent much-quoted statement, said that Italy was to be regarded as a friend of France and France as a friend of Italy. The universal approval with which this declaration was received by the Italian press causes the *Corriere di Napoli* to say: "The fear of a war with France has weighed upon us for years and Signor Crispi's policy brought the disasters of an economic war and the defeat of Adowa. No one can say exactly what are the terms of the new Triple Alliance treaty, but M. Delcassé's language on the subject is so clear, explicit, and precise that it may be inferred the treaty of June 29 last is not the same as the German-Austrian-Italian treaty of 1885. The friendship of France is indispensable to Italy, not only on account of race unity, but particularly for defense of the Mediterranean."

REBEL CATALONIA.—The Catalonians are determined to assert themselves against Spain, says Hannah Lynch in a recent article in *The Contemporary Review* (London), adding: "Irish and English are not more unlike than Castilian and Catalonian. They clash in every respect, and not the smallest of Catalan grievances is the obligation to speak Spanish at a disadvantage. For, like the Irish, they speak it always with a pronounced accent which offends the Castilian ear, but, unlike the Irish, they do not bring as an atonement eloquence or picturesque fervor. They have no winning qualities in speech or character—these rude Catalonians; they are harsh and discourteous, sharp in money dealings, tight-fisted, resolute in gain, like all commercial races. But they are active, thriving, practical, progressive, and the root of their incendiary disposition is a permanent dissatisfaction at having to knuckle under to a race they hold to be their inferior."

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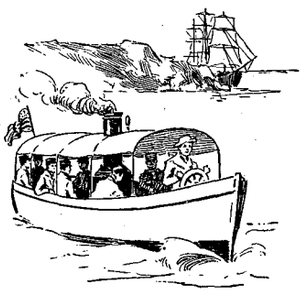
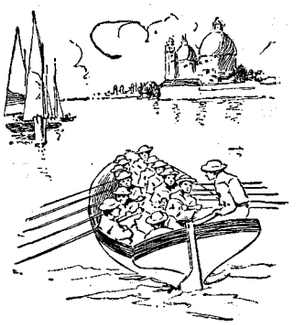
The Nautical Preparatory School

Prepares for college or business while touring the world

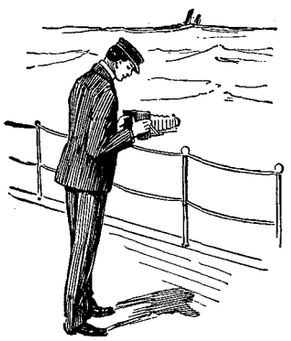


Imagine a well-equipped preparatory school; a completely furnished dormitory, gymnasium, library, museum, laboratory, and an efficient corps of skilled instructors. Then imagine all this put on board a big ship, the **"Young America,"** with the pupils taken around to the various countries of the world, and you have a good idea of this remarkable plan and the wonderful educational possibilities of the Nautical Preparatory School—a ship with 250 Cadet pupils studying and preparing for American colleges, afloat on the blue ocean and visiting every clime.

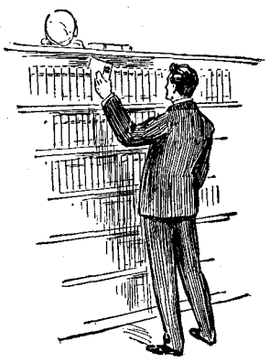


The Cadets of this school will study English History and visit Westminster Abbey; they will construe the stately periods of Cicero and visit the Colosseum at Rome; they will trace the history of Greek Art and Arms and inspect the Acropolis and the sites of famous battle-fields; they will read of Egypt and explore the Pyramids; they will read the Bible and see the places where dawned the light of Christianity. They will round out each part of their education by travel intelligently directed—an opportunity that a man of broadest culture might well envy.

In modern languages, in art, in the study of the world's commerce, the opportunity will be unique. Special facilities will be afforded for the study of Entomology, Zoölogy, Botany, Deep-Sea Dredging, and Commercial Products.

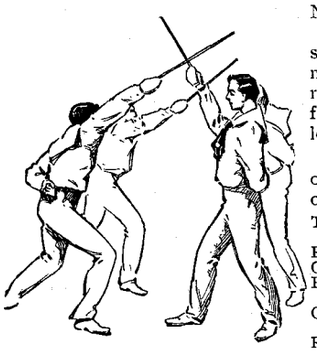


The organization and the discipline will be that of the U. S. Navy, modified to meet the conditions. The ship itself will be worked by a competent crew of sailors. The Cadets will never be called upon for manual labor except sail and spar drills for gymnastic exercise. They will, however, be taught to Hand, Reef, and Steer; Theoretical Navigation and Dynamo and Steam Engineering. The development of personal honor and manliness will be the aim of the moral training. Two regular physicians will be on board and have continual oversight of the health of the Cadets and their environment. A competent director will have charge of the physical development. Every temptation of life ashore will be avoided, every kindly care and wise oversight will be always at hand.



The complete course will last four years and every maritime country in the world will be visited. Cadet pupils may be enrolled, however, for one or more years. The cruise will follow the temperate climate, and, with no exacting schedule to make, will be like an easy and delightful yachting trip.

The first year the ship will sail from Newport, R. I., September 1, travel 16,000 miles, touching at upwards of 50 ports in England, Norway, Germany, France, the Mediterranean, the West Indies, and return to Newport the following June for a four-months' vacation.



In the line of amusements the ship will be rich in attractions. The ship will carry two steam launches and ten rowing and sailing boats of navy pattern. There will be an organ and a piano in the music and recreation room, a carefully selected library, a printer and printing-presses for the publication of a school paper, a photographer and dark room for lovers of the camera, and a ship's band for military and social purposes.

The following are only a very few of many well-known men, in all walks of life, who have approved the purpose of this school and permitted the use of their names as indorsers:

Theodore Roosevelt, while Governor of New York.
Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Boston, Mass.
Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Havana, Cuba.
Robert T. Lincoln, Pres. Pullman Car Co., Chicago, Ill.
George J. Gould, Pres. Missouri Pacific R.R., New York.
Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N., Newport, R. I.
Wm. McAdoo, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, New York.
D. R. Francis, Pres. of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.
Charles Cramp, Pres. Cramp Ship-Building Co., Philadelphia.
L. C. Weir, Pres. Adams Express Co., New York.
S. M. Felton, Pres. Chicago & Alton R.R., Chicago, Ill.
William F. King, ex-Pres. Merchants Ass'n, New York.
Rt. Rev. Boyd Vincent, Bishop of Southern Ohio.
Wm. M. Green, Vice-Pres. B. & O. S. W., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hon. Melville Bull, M.C., Newport, R. I.
E. Rollins Morse, Boston, Mass.
Rev. E. H. Capen, D.D., Pres. Tufts College, Mass.
Gen. Curtis Guild, Jr., Boston, Mass.
Rev. Chas. A. Dickey, D.D., Pres. Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. W. Miller, Supt. Marine Division N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
Hon. Geo. E. Foss, M. C., Chicago, Ill.
Winston Churchill, Author of "The Crisis."
Gen. J. H. Wilson, U. S. A., Wilmington, Del.
Capt. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

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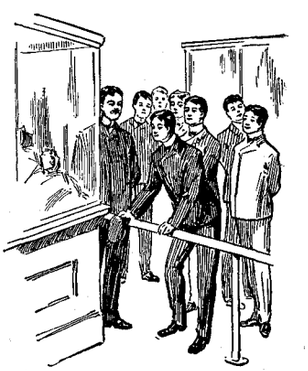

The **"Young America"** will be commanded by a U. S. naval officer of at least twenty-five years' experience and with an honorable record.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Jezebel."—Lafayette McLaws. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"Poems by Alfred Battle Bealle." (G. W. Weatherford, Tuscaloosa, Ala.)

"Where to Hunt and Fish." (Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn., $0.06.)

"The Night Side of London."—Robert Machray. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $2.50.)

"Handbook of Best Readings."—S. H. Clark. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

A Bird's Elegy.

By FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN.

He was the first to welcome Spring;
Adventurous, he came
To wake the dreaming buds and sing
The crocus into flame.

He loved the morning and the dew;
He loved the sun and rain;
He fashioned lyrics as he flew,
With love for their refrain.

Poet of vines and blossoms, he;
Beloved of them all;
The timid leaves upon the tree
Grew bold at his glad call.

He sang the rapture of the hills,
And from the starry height
He brought the melody that fills
The meadows with delight.

And now, behold him dead, alas!
Where he made joy so long:
A bit of blue amid the grass,—
A tiny, broken song.

—In *Scribner's Magazine.*

Coming Events.

August 11.—Convention of the Meat-Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of North America at East St. Louis, Ill.

August 12.—International Union Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' Convention at Philadelphia.

Convention of the National Lithographers' Pressmen's Association at Chicago, Ill.

August 12–14.—Convention of the Scandinavian Brotherhood of America at Erie, Pa.

August 14–15.—Convention of the National Society of the Army of the Philippines at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

August 15.—Convention of the National Afro-American League at Springfield, Ohio.

August 18–23.—Convention of the American Optician Association at Boston, Mass.

August 18–25.—Convention of the United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, at Omaha, Nebr.

August 19–22.—Convention of the National Shorthand Reporters' Association at Boston, Mass.

Current Events.

Foreign.

July 28.—Prime Minister Balfour refuses to explain in the House of Commons the Government's relations with the Morgan shipping combinations.

Montreal ship-owners object to proposed subsidy by the British Government to the Canadian Pacific steamship line.

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Successor to WM. MOIR
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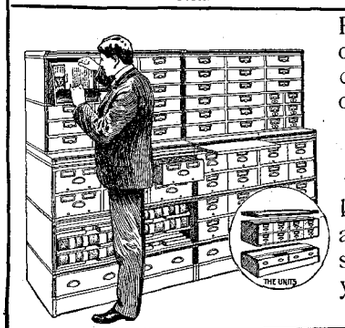
380-382 Broadway, New York. 91-93 Federal St., Boston. CINCINNATI. 224-228 Wabash Ave., Chicago. 44 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. London



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The forces of General Firmin are defeated by the government troops in Haiti.

Boer generals are welcomed with enthusiasm in Cape Town.

More earthquakes and slight eruptions occur at St. Vincent, W. I.

The death sentence of Dr. Wilson, of Ohio, is commuted by President Zelaya of Nicaragua.

Ernest Ruhmer makes successful experiments in wireless telegraphy at Berlin.

The Swedish-Norwegian joint committee on consuls recommended a separate consular service for each of the two countries.

July 29.—Cardinal Gotti is chosen to succeed Cardinal Ledochowski as Prefect of the Propaganda.

The first party of returning Boers, 350 in number, sail from Bermuda for South Africa.

The Servian Cabinet, which resigned on July 24, consents to remain in office.

Disorders in Portuguese West Africa assume a grave character. Several garrisons are attacked and factories burned.

July 30.—The British Government passes an important section of its Educational bill by a narrow margin.

The Cuban Planters' Society refuses to take up the cause of annexation.

The German Kaiser confers honors on those Americans who had entertained Prince Henry.

Many houses are destroyed and several lives lost in a fire at Lourdes, France.

The Pope approves Cardinal Rampolla for his non-interference in religious disturbances in France.

Generals DeWet, Botha and De la Rey leave Cape Town for England.

Cholera is decreasing in Luzon, P. I., and increasing in Cairo, Egypt.

July 31.—King Edward's health improves, and preparations are begun for his coronation.

Lord Kitchener in London receives a sword presented by citizens of Cape Town. He hopes that "it will not be unsheathed in South Africa."

August 1.—President Loubet of France signs the decrees to close several unauthorized schools conducted by religious orders.

There are severe fights with robber bands in Luzon, P. I.

August 2.—Ex-President Steyn of the Orange Free State arrives in England on his way to join ex-President Kruger in Holland.

In Haiti, General Firmin's troops have been driven from Cape Haitien after a sharp fight.

August 3.—An estimate is made that there have been 28,000 cases of cholera in the Philippines.

Domestic.

July 28.—The coroner's jury which has been investigating the Johnstown mine disaster exonerates the company.

The strikers in the anthracite region begin rioting. A superintendent is shot defending a mine.

Primary election riot in Camden, N. J., results in one death and two probably mortal casualties.

Fifty persons are injured, twelve seriously, in an elevated railway accident in Brooklyn.

July 29.—Obstacles to Pacific cable are removed by the refusal of the United States to recognize Spanish grants of exclusive landing rights in the Philippines.

July 30.—The anthracite strikers kill a merchant and disperse the police in Shenandoah, Pa.

The Iowa Republican State convention declares for Cuban reciprocity and for revision of tariff as necessities of trade or regulation of trusts may require.

Certain members of the Chicago Board of Trade are enjoined from "squeezing the shorts" in oats.

Riot in the Jewish quarter of New York is occasioned by factory employees throwing missiles on the great funeral procession of Chief Rabbi Joseph, and by the use of clubs by the police in dispersing the crowd.

July 31.—The Democrats of Michigan nominate Judge George H. Durand, a Gold Democrat, for governor.

State troops are quartered near Shenandoah, Pa. No rioting.

Judge Keller enjoins strike leaders in West Virginia from agitating in New River coal-field.

Severe earthquake shocks in Santa Barbara

"A perpetual feast of nectared sweets."
—Milton.

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Sugar Wafers

A never-ending feast of flavors as delicate as the flowers' fragrance, as delicious as the sun-kissed fruit

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BLUE FLAME KEROSENE STOVES

Give better results than coal or gas for all kinds of cooking, heating and industrial purposes. They burn **ordinary kerosene oil** which they generate into gas which burns with a pure blue flame surpassing in intensity every other fuel ever known. There is absolutely **no wick, no smoke, no odor, no soot. Easy and always ready to operate.** Made in all sizes and prices from $3.60 upwards, and adapted to all of the necessities **of kitchen, boat and camp.** These stoves will answer all of the purposes of any gas or coal stove and the cost of operating is less than five cents for ten hours continuous burning. *Call or send for Catalogue No. 5.*

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STEVENS CHAIR CO.
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If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

county, and at Los Alamos, Cal., destroy property but no lives.

August 1.—President Mitchell addresses striking anthracite coal-miners at Scranton, Pa.

August 2.—Governor Stone of Pennsylvania refuses petition of the United Mine Workers that he withdraw troops from the strike region.

President Schurman of Cornell University speaks on the Philippine problem at Chautauqua, N. Y.

August 3.—Commissioner Sargent, of the Immigration Bureau, issues a circular which requires emigrants from Porto Rico and the Philippines to undergo the same examination required of other immigrants.

CHESS.

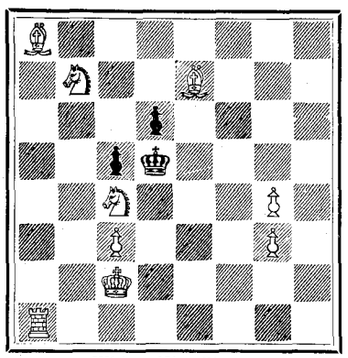
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE LITERARY DIGEST FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

Problem 703.

XXI. MOTTO: "Philalin."

Black—Three Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

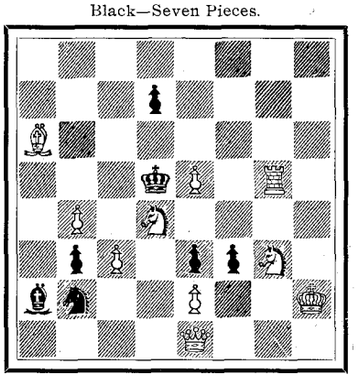
B 7; 1 S 2 B 3; 3 p 4; 2 p k 4; 2 S 3 P 1; 2 P 3 P 1; 2 K 5; R 7.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 704.

XXII. MOTTO: "Last, not Least."

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

8; 3 p 4; B 7; 3 k P 1 R 1; 1 P 1 S 4; 1 p P 1 p p S 1; b s 2 P 2 K; 4 Q 3.

White mates in two moves.

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We have successfully treated all forms of
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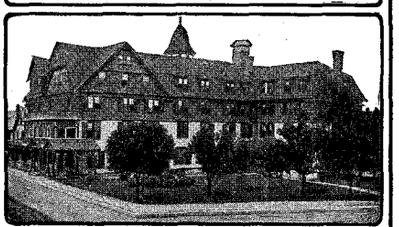

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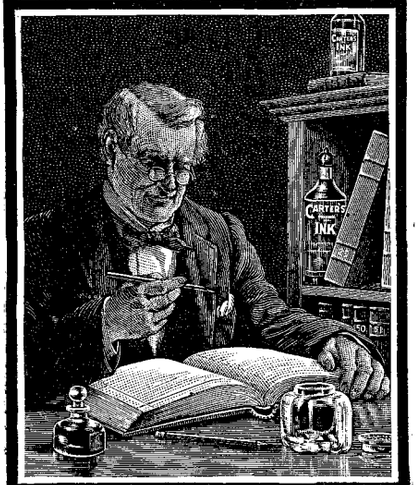

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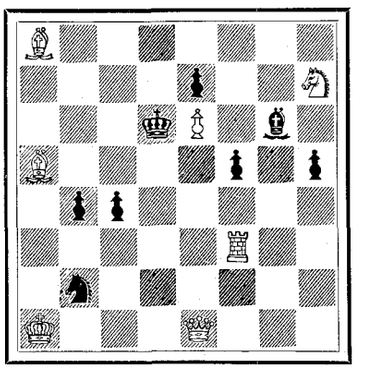
Problem 705.

XXIII. MOTTO: "Lest We Forget."

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

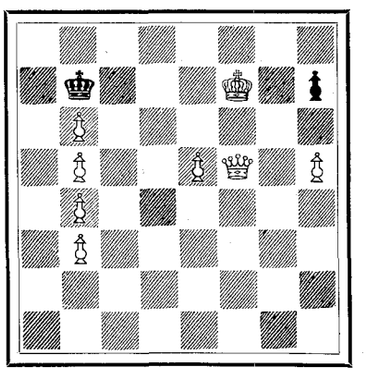
B 7; 4 p 2 S; 3 k P 1 b 1; B 4 p 1 p; 1 p p 5; 5 R 2; 1 s 6; K 3 Q 3.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 706.

XXIV. MOTTO: "Elwa."

Black—Two Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

8; 1 k 3 K 1 p; 1 P 6; 1 P 2 P Q 1 P; 1 P 6; 1 P 6; 8; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Tourney Problems.

No. 691. IX.: R—B 2.

No. 692. X.: Q—K sq.

No. 693. XI.

1. Kt—B 2	2. K—Kt 2		3. Q x Kt, mate
P x Kt ch	Kt—Q 2		
	2.		3. Kt—Kt 7, mate
	Any other		
1.	2. K—Q 3		3. Q or Kt mates
R—R 7	Any		
1.	2. K—Q 2		3. Q or Kt mates
P—R 5	Any		

Other variations depend on those given. White's second move is K—Q 2, K—Kt 2, or K x P, and Q or Kt mates.

No. 694. XII.

1. Q—R 3	2. Q—R sq		3. Kt x P, mate
B x Kt	Q x Q		
	2.		3. Q x B P, mate
	Other than Q		

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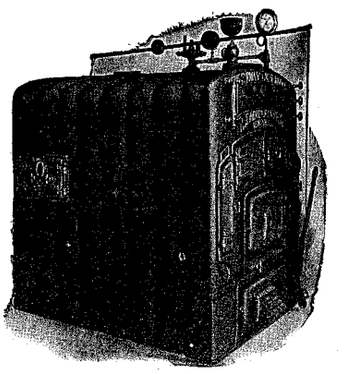

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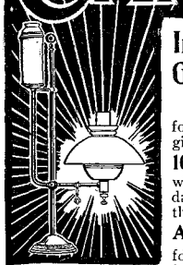

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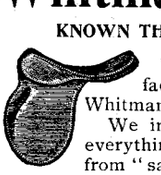

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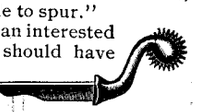

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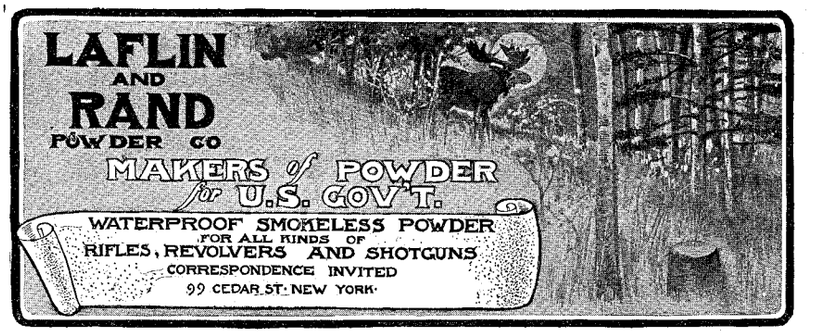

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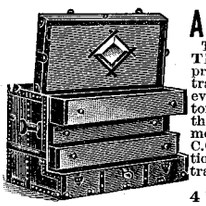

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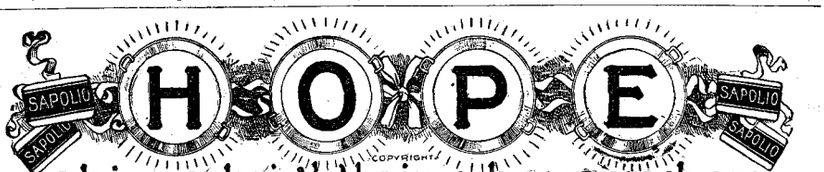

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